The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,464—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	2203	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2725	500	A. B. Dantell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4190	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	2807	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882,
GWALIOR	3733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3042	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 Including	I Class ..	Rs. 320 Including
II do.	340 wines.	II do.	300 wines.
III do.	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at the rate which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
PESHAWUR, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
ABYSSINIA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

The Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 20
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 55
From Naples	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle (Back Entrance).

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 450-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock for MARSEILLES direct, positively on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.

The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

MALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls, Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment, Leeming's Essence, Calvert's Dog Soap, Naldire's Dog Soap, McDougall's Ointment, Elliman's Embrocation, Calvert's Soft Soap, Stevens' Ointment, Carbolic Soap.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, extra 2.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kutnaghery, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 24th September, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH,
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0 6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 10 &	1 0
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0 10
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1 4
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0 10
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	,,	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	,,	0 10
Groats, do. do. do. do.	,,	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size	,,	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets	,,	0 7
Do. do. do. tins	,,	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do. ..	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids	,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size	,,	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food	,,	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	,,	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins	,,	1 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES have innumerable points to show in favour of their World-renowned Sewing-Machines. They being too numerous to mention (can be had on application) it would be sufficient for us to state that after the Singer Manufacturing Company had reaped quite a harvest of honours at the late American Continental Exhibition, a scroll of honour was conferred by the Committee of Ladies. One of the Resolutions was—"That to the Singer Manufacturing Company belongs the credit of producing and displaying one of the finest collections of Sewing-Machine Work ever exhibited, and that this display demonstrates the wonderful capacity of the Singer Sewing-Machines to perform every range and quality of sewing required by the wants of the human family."

The company have a character at stake and feel bound to produce a Sewing-Machine in every way efficient and durable. Of all Sewing-Machines the Singer is the most copied by imitators. The conclusion is irresistible, that if a principle of construction be selected by a horde of imitators as the best to copy a genuine article by the original Combany must be the best to purchase. Imitation Machines are sold under various fictitious names to mislead people that they are Singer, or same as Singer.

Note.—Grand reduction in prices from 10 to 20 per cent. Price lists and Instruction free. Every duplicate part sold seperate. For cash or by easy payments called the Hiring System, with option of purchase. Prices from Rs. 56 to Rs. 220. 10 per cent discount for cash. Machines thoroughly cleaned and repaired. To avoid deceptions and machines of inferior make (at a little lower price) buy the Genuine Singer from the Company's only Office in Bombay, at 2, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KHALIF, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FURBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Khalif.

Bombay, 19th September, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of DWARKADASS VASANJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DEWKAVAHU, widow of the said deceased, and KARSADAS WALUBHDAS, the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Petitioners have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a GRANT to them of PROBATE throughout the Bombay Presidency of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay, this 19th day of September, 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Thoughts at Sunrise	Mrs. L. Moncrieff	4	0
Far greater in his lowly state	Chas. Gounod	4	0
The Farrier	Bethold Tours	4	0
Round the Capstan	Arthur Carnall	4	0
'Twas only a year ago, Love	Mrs. L. Moncrieff	4	0

ITALIAN VOCAL.

Perchè M'Avete umumorato i	S. Pucci	2	0
Tanto tanto	L. Castrucci	2	0
Cuor Tradito	G. Gabardi	2	6
Mattmata	F. Paolo Frontini	3	0
Mistizia	E. Verona	2	6
Dummi Perchè	Raeffaello Frontali.	2	0

PIANOFORTE.

Avant le Combat	J. L. Battman	4	0
Le duc Amichi	P. Barker	1	6
Vaga Immaginazione	G. Menozzi	4	0
Preludis e Fuga	F. B. Busoni	5	0
Barcarola	L. S. Fiorcuzo	3	6
Uno squardo alla Luna	F. Silvi	3	0
Tarantella	A. Soller	7	0
Tur la Mediterranee	I. L. Battmann	4	0

Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash, with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 24, Pints, Rs. 13,

IS strongly recommended for invalids as a pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and delicate Wine.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.
KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30, Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of menta and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" Club :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

COURT & CO.,
10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	.. Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	.. Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	.. ,, 7 0	Table Steels, each	.. ,, 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	.. Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	.. Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives	.. ,, 20 0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair.	,, 7 8	Table Steels, each	.. ,, 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	.. Rs. 30 0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair	.. Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives	.. ,, 25 0		
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair.	,, 8 0	Table Steels, each	.. ,, 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case .. .. ..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

MARKETS closed for the Parsi New Year holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th September 1882.
Open, 493½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,085	0	0
Merchandise	45,491	0	0
Telegraph	336	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,04,112	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1881.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,476	0	0
Merchandise	44,811	0	0
Telegraph	346	0	0
Other Receipts	229	0	0
Total Rs.	1,01,862	0	0
Increase	2,160	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Captain J. O. Neill, sailed yesterday, for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Irwin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,000 pilgrims.

THE steamer Khalif, 1,419 tons, Captain A. Newey, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant, from Liverpool (17th August), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Aserley, 1,259 tons, Captain F. G. Strachen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (6th September), with a general cargo.

The steamer Shelley, 1,302 tons, Captain H. Garton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle (17th August), with a cargo of 2,392 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssina, 713 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Symons, Mr. R. R. Memner, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Johnson, Surg. Wilkins, Lieut and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. E. Dinshaw, Mrs. Seabrook, six second-class and 78 deck; and 98 horses.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
18	Abyssinia (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Sept. 6.
	Khalif (s)	Newey	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
19	Aserley (s)	Strachan	Calcutta, Sept. 6.
	Shelley (s)	Garton	Newcastle, Aug. 17.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	London, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
19	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste.
	P. Garfield (s)	Neill	Kurrachee.

The steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Jeddah, obtined her port-clearances yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—760 cwts wheat, Hajee Adam Lutiff Bulladina; 35 bales rags and 37 bales cotton, Nursey Kessy tow; 177 bales wool, Moty Jaitha; 20 bales wool, C. H.B. Forbes and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—5,080 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 106½ cwts mustard-seed and 6 cwts coolthee, Heerachund Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 14 cwts myrabollams and 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s)—142 cwts ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

Agra (s)—1 case shawls, Luckmedass Khimjee and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jowraj; 95 cwts cloves-stems, Cassum Mahomed; 116 cwts clove-stems, Dewraj Premchund; 10 cases shawls, H. F. Khaky; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Cameo (s)—48,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, 920 cwts castorseed and [illegible] cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

[illegible] the N. S. and W. Co; 39 bales [illegible] 100 bales twist, the [illegible] Framjee [illegible] Oomer and Co; 25 [illegible] Co; 70 bales twist, Tata [illegible] Sallay Mahomed; 100 bales [illegible] bhoocundass; 99 bales cotton, Guneshundass; 63 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 102 cotton, Dewkurun Ramkoovar; 80 bales cotton, Goolabroy Mungulchund; 150 bales twist, Hajee Jan M. A. Khaluk; 11 cwts cloves, 1 case peacock feathers and 125 cwts sumada stones, P. Moosabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—175 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·815
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind	WNW, ESE, W, WNW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	161
Fall of Rain*	0.00
Total fall during month	9·99
" " " year	67.89

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Butcher, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Quetta.
Wilkins, Surg., on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Reid, Lieut.-Col., 16th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Magan, Major, 25th Madras N. I., on leave, to Bellary.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
The unanimous opinion of everybody who has tried.
BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
For all other complaints, indigestion, wind, nervous depression, irritability, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, being as mild and tonic in their curative effects.
Sold in London, England. In bottles with green packages, with Government Stamp. Insist on having them. AGENTS WANTED.
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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS, TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TAPSELL—BAILEY—September 12, at Poona, in the Methodist Hall, by the Rev. O. Shreeve-Charles, Edward Tapsell, Survey of India, to Elizabeth, third daughter of H. Bailey, Esq., late Superintendent in the Bombay Police.

DEATH.

NAIGAMVALA—September 18, at Malabar Hill, Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamvala, Railway Contractor, aged 75 years, deeply regreted. The *Uthamna* ceremony will take place to-day (Wednesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—September 12, at Nowgong, the wife of Captain Crawford Cooke, M. S. C., Political Agent, Bundelkhand, of a son.
PEMBERTON—September 14, at Simla, the wife of Major Sholto E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HACKETT—PRANKERD—September 14, at Jullundur, Charles Hackett, Captain, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, to Alice Harvey, daughter of the late J. Prankerd, of Bath.
JACOB—REED—September 13, at Chaubuttia Church, John Edmund Fishbourne Jacob, Acting Adjutant, South Lancashire Regiment, to Harriet Maud (Etta) Reed, daughter of William Fower Reed, of St. Arvan's Court, Chepstow.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—September 14, at Cawnpore, Maria Louisa Mackenzie, the wife of Alexander Francis Mackenzie, B. U. C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S cordial acknowledgment of the great value of the services of the Indian Contingent during the operations in Egypt will be read with pleasure throughout India. The Native Army will feel justly proud of the distinguished part taken during the brief and decisive campaign by the regiments which were fortunate enough to be selected for service. We see that the London *Times* proposes that the Indian Contingent should, after leaving Egypt, be taken to England before returning to this country. The suggestion is evidence of the general recognition by the public at home of the gallantry and efficiency of the representative regiments which fought under Sir Garnet Wolseley. We ourselves considered the propriety of suggesting that at least the regiments of Bengal Cavalry which distinguished themselves by their brilliant charges at Kassassin, and subsequently by their forced march upon Zagazig, should be rewarded by the honour of a visit to England, to be there reviewed by Her Majesty along with the British regiments on their return from the war. But we hesitated to make the proposal for two reasons. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that there is a great and undisguised jealousy on the part of large numbers of the population at home with regard to the introduction into England, under any [illegible] of troops not under the restraints, [illegible] and legal, which apply to the [illegible] English forces of the Crown. This [illegible] manifested itself with an approach to [illegible], some fifteen years ago, a proposal [illegible] to bring over to England a couple of [illegible]icent Sikh regiments partly as a [illegible]nt to the Native Army, and partly as [illegible]ation to the people of the metropolis. [illegible] was possibly an *arrière pensée* in the mind of the Government with regard to the French Chauvinists of that day, but that motive was not of course avowed. It was suspected, however, that there was another motive, namely, to let riotous reformers know that if park railings could not always be protected by the batons of the police, the Government could count in an emergency upon the bayonets of men not in the least likely to be influenced by subversive opinions. The suspicion aroused was so intense, and the feeling of indignation manifested was so strong, that the proposal was quietly allowed to drop, and no Sikh regiments have ever yet seen the white cliffs of Albion. A second ground for questioning the feasibility of rewarding the Indian Contingent by a trip to England is the fact that their transport there and back would cost a good deal of money. Who is to bear the cost? If the English taxpayer, represented by Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is prepared to meet the necessary expenditure, well and good. But if not, it would be very hard upon the Indian taxpayer to oblige him to pay the bill. This question of where the cash was to come from gave us pause when we were thinking of proposing that the cavalry of the Contingent should be sent to England; but it seems to give the *Times* no trouble when proposing that the Contingent should be taken there *en bloc*. The Home Government in view of the manifest political advantage of showing to Europe and the world that England possesses a military arm hitherto almost ignored out of Indian limits, but capable in an emergency of incalculable development, might very well bear the expense of taking the Contingent to London. And if the susceptibilities of the democracy be allayed by the knowledge that the Liberal Cabinet yet formed is now in office, there will be no objection on the score of political danger. It need not be said that the visit to the metropolis, and the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty in Hyde Park would fill the breast of every soldier in the force with delight. The impression of the strength of England which would be derived from the sight of the Thames covered with countless ships, and the great capital with its four millions of citizens, could not fail to have a wholesome influence. An idea not only of the grandeur, but of the solidarity, of the Empire would spring up, and be diffused in years to come through every hamlet in India. If then the English working classes have laid aside their distrust of strange battalions, and the English Chancellor of the Exchequer be in a fairly liberal mood, let the Contingent go to England by all means. In India the effect will be excellent.

THE telegrams from Egypt are little else than a catalogue of the places which are surrendered to the British force. The pleasing fiction that they are surrendering to the Khedive no [illegible]saves the honour of those who surrender, [illegible]n deceive no one. The grand review of [illegible]itish forces at Cairo is no doubt impressive to the Cairenes; it will also [illegible]se to the soldiers who have acquitted themselves so well in the recent campaign, [illegible]en reviewed in the delivered [illegible] in after-days to be some[illegible]. The soldier likes such reminder[illegible] to him honour in its most [illegible] for the Egyptians, they are [illegible]ely cowed. Five thousand [illegible] made some demur at first, [illegible]bians. No force appears to [illegible]r thought than that of securing [illegible]by volunteering to surrender. [illegible] "rebel" leaders are in [illegible]ent, and a courtmartial [illegible]nted to try them. Of course [illegible]em under the circumstances [illegible]e them to be shot. But it is [illegible] once the sentence is passed in [illegible]he penalty will be commuted [illegible]isonment or exile. Now that [illegible] to play his part as a hero, [illegible]ve political blunder to make [illegible] English authorities should [illegible]ndictiveness on the part [illegible]d add to future difficulties [illegible]rengeance. Arabi, who a [illegible] of the Arab population, [illegible]ut of Syria and Arabia as well, is now discredited and utterly powerless. If he be handed over to a firing party he will become the Hofer of the Arab race.

THE British Association, in its geographical section, has once more occupied itself with the discussion of the trade routes between India and China. This year the Assam route has attracted the attention of the geographers, and for this reason it is rather a pity that Mr. Colquhoun had not so timed his arrival in England as to be able to explain his experiences before the learned assembly at Southampton. It was the fault of Mr. C. H. Lepper, who introduced the subject—an error rather common among explorers—to claim for his particular geographical theory a monopoly of advantage. Thus he sought to show that the difficulty of an overland route between India and China could only be solved by adopting the line *viâ* Assam. To our mind there seems no reason why China should not be broached by the valley of the Brahmapootra, as well as in any other direction, but we entirely fail to comprehend why Mr. Lepper, and "Mr. Hallett, from Burmah," who followed him, should have troubled themselves to try and prove that their selection was the only feasible method of establishing commercial communications with the jealous Celestials. Mr. Lepper laboured to show that a railway might easily be run from the British North-east frontier to the Irrawaddy. The point alluded to, we believe, is the only one where the physical obstacles are trifling; and the possibilities of opening up a route from India to China *viâ* Sudiya were pointed out by Mr. J. E. O'Conor in his Review of the External Land Trade of British India (1880-81) as the only means of developing the frontier export trade of Assam. The mountain ranges of the Himalayas had, by a loose generalisation among geographers, come to be erroneously regarded as an unbroken and invulnerable barrier between India and her North-eastern neighbours. As Mr. Trelawnay Saunders, the geographer to the India Office, pointed out, the impassable mountains spoken of by the German geographer, Assenstein, had no existence. But between admitting the possibility of running a railway across the Assam frontier, and believing that this route is the natural one for tapping South-western China, there is a wide distinction, and one which Mr. Lepper fails to disprove of. From Makum, the extreme frontier post, to the Irrawaddy, is, according to Mr. Lepper, a distance of 120 miles. But, at that distance from Makum, the Irrawaddy is near its source, and after traversing a great distance by river and rail, we find ourselves far above the point at which it is necessary to be in order to tap the richest provinces of China. As a set-off against this detour Mr. Lepper affirms that the route would "nowhere enter or be subject to the King of Burmah's dominions." The territory into which the proposed railway would enter, Mr. Lepper describes as "neutral ground" inhabited principally by Singpho, who, according to the same authority, are quite independent of the Chinese and the Burmese, and are, moreover, very friendly to the English. We fear the hypotheses we are asked to accept are founded mainly on assumptions. Territories which geographers choose to call "neutral" generally find claimants when anyone ventures to interfere with them; and even in the improbable event of China and Burmah failing to put forward inconvenient claims, it would be impossible to construct a railway through a territory without some greater guarantee for its safety than could be supplied by the Singphos. Mr. O'Conor, commenting on the project advocated by Mr. Lepper, refers it to the "somewhat distant future," and places among the greatest obstacles to its accomplishment the difficulty of establishing and maintaining a safe trade route "through the now almost unknown regions which, peopled by tribes who are almost, if not altogether, savages, lie between South-western China and Northern Burma and Assam."

Had the information collected by Mr. Colquhoun been placed before the geographers at Southampton, it is highly probable that a good many statements made in support of Mr. Lepper's idea would have been forestalled. Thus Mr. Hallett would hardly have rested his argument on the difficulty of traversing the ascents eastward of Bhamo. Mr. Colquhoun, it may be remembered, started to establish a theory that there was easy direct communication, by means of river valleys running north and south, between British Burmah and China. Though Mr Colquhoun was unable to pursue the valley-routes to their southern debouchment, he gathered sufficient knowledge to justify the belief that they are practicable. Even the political advantages claimed by Mr. Lepper for the Makum route are inferior to those of the southern highway. Assuming, what is by no means certain, that the Singphos are independent of their powerful neighbours, and amicably disposed towards ourselves, the protection to commerce likely to be afforded by poor and savage tribes can hardly be compared with that of the independent Shan States. So long as these States were subject to the tyrannical and unfriendly policy of the court of Mandalay, little or no dependence could be placed upon them, but, according to Mr. Colquhoun, the people, now liberated from the control of King Theebaw, have "no objection to trade, are hospitable, and would welcome British caravans." A glance at the map will show that the route advocated by Mr. Colquhoun is the only one which has a chance of competing successfully with the French, operating in an almost parallel line from Tong King. The route *viâ* the Song-ça has been practically seized by the French, though, in Mr. Colquhoun's opinion, the Chinese will not view this encroachment with indifference. Political, much more than physical, obstacles impede the commercial advance upon South-western China. In our case those difficulties have been enormously reduced by the emancipation of the Shan States from the rule of Burmah. But even Burmah itself cannot be allowed to maintain its attitude of ignorant and selfish hostility much longer. In the interests of British Burmah Lord Ripon is committed to restrain the freaks of King Theebaw, and with his repression the political difficulties will be almost entirely obviated.

Although we can see no advantage in wriggling into Yunnan, at great trouble and risk, by the backdoor, while the front entrance can be opened with less difficulty and much greater profit, we do not desire to see the project of establishing a trade route across the Assam frontier abandoned. On the contrary, we think it has its uses, and may lead to that development of the Assam tea trade which Mr. O'Conor anticipated. As has been frequently pointed out, Thibet has been compelled to accept the merest refuse in the shape of tea from China, while superior Assam tea might be imported and sold at a lower figure. Indian teas are boycotted at the instance of the Chinese Government and the Thibetan Lamas, who share an entire monopoly of the tea trade. Mr. Lepper, in his address to the British Association, spoke of the possibility of throwing open (by the Makum route) the whole of Western China to British commerce "without the necessity of any treaty with China, and without any Europeans having to cross the Chinese frontier." It is impossible to say on what data Mr. Lepper based his conclusion, but with regard to the tea trade the experience of Indian authorities has been very different from anything he seems to imagine. In a review of the frontier trade of the North-West Provinces, published a year or two back, it was stated that the Thibetans (to whom, Mr. Baber states, tea is not a luxury, but a necessity) on our frontier are "compelled to purchase tea of an atrocious character, the price of which has been swelled by a long and difficult transport from the eastern extremity of the country; while immediately across the frontier there are tea-gardens whence they could be supplied with a better article, at a cheaper price, and with profit to the Kumaun tea-planters as well as to the itinerant traders (Bhotias) through whose hands it would pass." Mr. O'Conor was unable to see the possibility of opening up a profitable trade with Thibet, but Mr. Trelawnay Saunders believes that a great trade in wool might be established. He says, "The most important element in the question was the wool trade which we might carry on with Thibet and China. Australia was now the greatest wool producer in the world, but the quality of Thibetan wool was far superior to any other, the quantity unlimited, but now we could only get mere samples. If we could establish commercial relations with our neighbours, a boundless increase of trade, in which wool and tea should be interchanged, would follow." The tea trade has to contend, as we have already shown, against crushing fiscal difficulties, but, so far, there seems nothing to prevent the importation of wool. There seems no reason why the vast Thibetan region should be "as a sealed book" to Indian enterprise. We know Russian manufactures are finding their way into Central China, and British goods ought to be equally easy to introduce. The only, or at least the best, route for introducing them is that by Assam, and it is to this end that Mr. Lepper and his friends ought to direct their energies.

WE hear from Sattara that Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, Commandant 17th Regiment N. I., is about to proceed to England on furlough. Major Walter, 2nd in command of the 17th, is now at home on medical certificate; so unless he comes out from England, an officer from another corps will have to be sent to take up the acting command. The last *Government Gazette* contained the announcement of the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. J. Mignon, of the late 6th Regiment N. I., on a pension of £460 per annum, and eighteen months' staff salary as a bonus, the amount being Rs. 4,860. Colonel Mignon entered the Bombay Army in June, 1856, so that he has more than 26 years' service; and even after having the advantage of the special provisions made for the benefit of officers of disbanded regiments, he now retires on less than £500 per annum. We do not think anyone can call this a large pension after more than a quarter of a century's service in India, nor accuse Government of over-liberality towards officers whose regiments have been abolished. We are not undmindful of the free passage home, which has been made so much of, and which is certainly a boon in a small way: nor do we ignore the bonus of Rs. 4,800, which will not go very far, we fear, when turned into English money at the rate of 1s. 8d. the rupee. Colonel Mignon is an excellent linguist, having passed in Hindustani, Marathi, Guzerati, Sindee, Persian (high proficiency), and Urdu (high proficiency). It seems a pity that an officer with such a marked talent for languages should be lost to the service, and we cannot understand how it is that nothing better than regimental employment could be found for an officer who had studied Eastern tongues so profoundly. The importance of inducing officers to study the languages of India and its neighbouring countries can hardly be over-rated, but suitable employment should be the reward of exceptional acquirements.

A WELL-KNOWN Bombayite sends us a note about the "Muktifauj," or Salvation Army folks, who, he says, "ought to be amongst you by this time. Mr. Tucker told the people of Cheltenham that he believed God would keep the Canal open for them; and you see he was right! Fancy Tucker resigning the Civil Service to get into that galère! Tucker is a real enthusiast, and can speak decently, though his matter is, of course, weak; but his colleagues are out and out barbarians—not an 'h' amongst the lot. They will ignominiously fail in touching the hearts of the natives. The 'Army' has done good in England amongst the very lowest of the low, and many people condone its extravagances on that account; but they *can* have nothing to say to natives of India. They won't be listened to by the educated, and they won't be able to communicate with the others."

HERE is a true story, related by a correspondent, of an incident which occurred during the Salem riots. Some Mahomedan lads were ill-treating a Hindu, chased the boys, but got hunted in turn and had to run to his own house, outside which a crowd stood yelling. His little girl, four years old, was greatly frightened, and telling her to be "mother's brave little girl" was no use. Whereupon her mother philosophised with her, saying, "Well, if they do kill us they can do it only once!" "Oh, I did not know that!" was her answer; and she took the rioting thenceforth with great equanimity.

SOME very important correspondence respecting the opium traffic has been issued in the form of a Parliamentary paper. It is mainly composed of an exhaustive examination of the whole traffic furnished by the Government of India to the Home authorities. The important statements contained in the despatch will demand a fuller review at some future time, but in the meanwhile we may express our entire concurrence in the conclusions of Lord Ripon. The most important of these conclusions is that "the total loss of the revenue at present derived from opium in Bengal would render the Government of India insolvent, and, on that account, any proposals which would involve the loss of so large a sum cannot be considered within the scope of practical politics." The above declaration, we may assume, puts an end, once for all, to the so-called "humanitarian" agitation against the opium traffic. It embodies the conviction of the responsible authorities in India, including Lord Ripon, who fully shares the opinions of the Liberal Government; and as such will enable the Government at home to withstand a feeling of misdirected benevolence, which would never have been so formidable as it seemed but for the impression that Mr. Gladstone's Government were inviting Parliamentary pressure in order to enable them to overcome the "financial conscience" of Indian administrators.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Commander Stead, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday afternoon, with the European mails of the 1st September and the following passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr. W. Hosking.	Mr. L. Cowan.
Mr. D. S. Smith.	Mr. G. R. Nairns.
Mr. W. How.	Mr. C. Tramper.
Mr. and Mrs. Silverston.	Bandmaster Hancock.
Mr. Geo. Mallow.	Mr. and Miss Collet.
Major Valling.	Mr. S. Francis.
Mrs. R. Hannant.	Mr. R. Scott.
Mr. Tucker, Salvation Army	Mr. A. Greenlees.
Mr. Ballard, do.	Mrs. J. G. Fox.
Mr. Norman, do.	Mrs. Scroggie.
Miss Thomson, do.	Mrs. Stuart.
Mrs. Campbell & 3 children	Miss McGowan.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. H. Le Fanu.	Mr. C. Nash.
Mr. H. E. Hitch.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. D. Horsley.	Dr. Lander.
Mr. J. H. Martin.	Miss Lander.
Lieut.-Col. Steadman.	Mr. E. Wilkinson.
H. H. the Nawab Iqbal-ud-Dowlah and suite.	Mr. J. C. Norwood.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

No sooner has our army in Egypt commenced active operations than the much-praised Commissariat and Transport services, which were supposed to have been thoroughly re-organised of late years are found wanting. The troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley's immediate command were all disembarked quietly at Ismailia in the beginning of last week without encountering any opposition; yet, through some cruel mismanagement, the men at the front, only 21 miles away from the transports that brought them from England, are with difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessaries of life, and a telegram of yesterday's date from Mahsamah, only 17 miles from Ismailia, contains this statement:—'The horses of the cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days." Is it not horrible to think that a force should be treated in this way which on Monday night saved the army from the effect of Sir Garnet Wolseley's faulty dispositions by one of the most brilliant and successful cavalry charges on record? It would almost seem as if some people high in office were determined to make an end of the Household Cavalry in Egypt, for these splendid troopers are required to work like navvies and to do the greater part of the fighting, without any care being taken to provide that they and their horses shall have enough to eat and drink. The excuse is made that supplies could not be sent to the front because Arabi had blocked the canal and the railway. But surely this is an emergency that ought to have been foreseen. Arabi could hardly be expected to leave us the means of penetrating as quickly as possible into the interior of Egypt; and arrangements ought to have been made that wherever our troops had to march the necessary supplies for men and horses should be carried along with them. The Indian organisation is often blamed for extravagance, but journalists in this country are now beginning to admit its superiority to our own, for it is evidently poor economy which cuts down the cost of equipping the troops for all contingencies till the efficiency of the army is seriously injured. It is remarked here that at Chalouf the troops engaged were kept well supplied with water by the bheesties they had brought from India, while our poor cavalry were left exposed all through the intolerable heat of Monday without a drop of water to drink, and again in the evening had to saddle their weary horses, fight a battle, and wander away home again to their camp four miles away, before they could get either food or water. No wonder the success of the charge was clouded over by the loss of several troopers who missed their way and fell into the hands of a merciless enemy; for, after the excitement of the charge was over, the men and horses must have felt so exhausted that we need not have been surprised if many of them had never found their way back. It is a strong testimony to the endurance and high spirit of the Life Guards and the 7th Dragoons that their loss at the close of such a day was so small. The Indian cavalry regiments have now been brought into the fighting line, and the *Standard's* correspondent remarks that "their followers succeed in a marvellous manner in finding and bringing in green food in the midst of this barren desert." Here, again, is another example of the excellence of your system of giving each regiment as it embarks its own set of Commissariat and Transport attendants, so that when landed it may form in itself a complete unit. I think it is a great pity the newspapers do not publish a large number of letters from private soldiers with the army, instead of relying exclusively on their correspondents. We should then, perhaps, hear what the English soldier thinks of the contrast between the way he is neglected by his own Government and the tender care his comrades receive at the hands of the Indian Government. The British soldier has none of the irregular gratifications which used to compensate him for the hardships of war in times of greater military licence than our own; and it is taxing his willing obedience too far to set him to work on fatigue duty in the heat of an Egyptian sun, and at a moment's notice to exchange the spade for the rifle, not only without increasing his pay, but without giving him his regular rations. The *Times* reproaches the War Office with not having brought bheesties and other labourers from India. But there is an abundance of all kinds of cheap labour to be had in Egypt itself; and, unless our pretence that the people are on our side and against Arabi is a gross and wicked delusion, it ought to have been an easy thing for the military authorities in Egypt to organize a corps of water-carriers, foragers, and diggers to follow the fighting-men of the army.

The absolute confidence reposed in Sir Garnet Wolseley has been somewhat shaken by the revelation that Arabi took him by surprise on Monday and very nearly gave our army a check that would have had disastrous results. After the capture of the Mahsamah camp yesterday week, the English general came to the conclusion that the enemy were demoralized, and with singular rashness he hazarded in an official despatch the prediction that they would probably make no stand till our army reached Zagazig. Thus, wise in his own conceit, Sir Garnet rode away to Ismailia, leaving the First Division scattered along the line of the Freshwater Canal at such intervals that they could not readily support one another. No proper system of immediate communication between the different parts was established; no means were employed to ascertain what the enemy was doing; General Willis, commanding the First Division, followed the example of Sir Garnet, and went off to Ismailia; and General Graham was left in command at the post nearest the enemy with a very small force which had not even an adequate supply of ammunition to defend itself against an attack in force. This attack was delivered on Monday evening, and found General Graham unprepared, though the enemy had been threatening an engagement the whole day long; and it is clear that but for the devotion of the cavalry, who were extremely well led, the affair would have had very serious consequences. Sir Garnet Wolseley, hurrying up from Ismailia, only reached the front when the whole business was over. He has assured the special correspondents that he will not be caught napping again, but it is not pleasant to find our only home general capable of making such a mess of things as he appears to have done at the outset of his campaign. It looks as if he were rather more clever in conceiving than vigilant in executing great operations of war. However, he takes ample precautions now to overwhelm the enemy at Tel-el-Kebir. As he has drawn the Indian Contingent into the first or fighting line, he has now with him fully 15,000 men, of whom 2,500 are cavalry, with probably 36 guns; and it seems a superfluous piece of prudence for him to await the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Ismailia from Alexandria before advancing on an enemy who has shown that he dares not come to close quarters with our troops, if it is for want of supplies that he cannot move, such inaction seems a strange commentary on the boasts of the "Ashantee King" that the style of making war is a great improvement on the clumsy fashion of the Crimean days, for the British force of 25,000 men only began to disembark in the Crimea on September 14, and it fought the battle of the Alma within a week against an enemy ten times as formidable as Arabi's host.

But we must suppose that, vexatious as such delays are in the inflammable state of Europe and Asia, all will soon be over, and that, as M. de Lesseps is reported to have said at Naples,—though such an utterance differs *toto cœlo* from the remarks attributed to him by a correspondent who interviewed him at Port Said,—"the English campaign is as good as finished." Our real difficulties will begin after military operations are at an end, for Mr. Gladstone seems to be incapable of taking the virile resolution to keep Egypt under the exclusive protectorate of England, and any other arrangement will break down. Our Government keeps up the semblance of a belief in the existence of an Egyptian nation which is willing to accept the Khedive, and it has allowed that Prince to constitute a Ministry of proved incapables to represent this make-believe national party. It would be destruction to put any trust in the Khedive himself or in such a Ministry. Their first act has been to keelhaul—an operation described very vividly in one of Captain Marryat's novels—three officers who had deserted the Khedive's service for Arabi's, and whom our military commanders had given up to the Khedive. If such brutalities be permitted by us, can we complain of the Egyptians for not treating mercifully wounded English soldiers who fall into their hands? Our Government seems also to be playing a dangerous game with Turkey. It will not declare firmly that England means to act alone, but it delays the conclusion of a military convention by starting offensively suspicious objections to the landing of Turkish troops at any point in Egypt where they would like to land. If we are to have Turkish help at all, the wise policy would be to accept it frankly.

A rumour was current here a few days ago that Arabi had threatened, if he were vanquished, to disclose correspondence he has had, not only with the Sultan, but with certain Mahomedan princes in India who had promised him their co-operation. Nothing is more likely than that Arabi has had many letters of sympathy from Mussulman malcontents in India; but, if this correspondence should come into the hands of the English Government, I hope they will be satisfied to read it and to make no further use of it. Native princes in India would have a very weary life to lead if they could not occasionally enliven it with a little intrigue, with just the slightest flavour of danger in it. Of course, I know that they are supposed to pass their whole time, when they are not eating or sleeping, in studying the works of W. W. Hunter and Roper Lethbridge, meditating on the beatitudes of their position as princes of the great British Empire, and humbly trying so to conduct themselves that they may be patted on the back once a year, and complimented on being good boys, by such brilliant representatives of the Imperial power as Sir Lepel Griffin and other Political Agents after his kind. But in point of fact no descendant of a native dynasty can at heart be satisfied with his position under the British Government; and, so long as they abstain from active rebellion, such men may well be allowed to indulge in a few harmless flights of imagination which make existence for them a trifle less dull than it would otherwise be. I believe that the possible mischief which might be done by a serious Mahomedan rising in India is usually exaggerated. The great danger in 1857 was the combination of Hindoos and Mussulmans against us; and this is not likely to happen again. The signs of the times seem rather to show that the Hindoos, having grown in strength, wealth, and intelligence under the British raj, have qualified their old feeling of hatred against the Mahomedans by a strong feeling of contempt; and the recent riots in the Punjab and Madras show that the Hindoos would be delighted if the Government had cause to act very energetically against Islam.

At the same time, Mr. Gladstone's Government has applied such a powerful solvent to all existing institutions and theories of Imperial policy, that one need not be surprised to see revived in any quarter pretensions that have long been buried. Take, for instance, the remarkable letter from the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. It seems like a voice from the tomb, this cry of the forgotten son of the "Lion of the Punjab" for restitution of the wealth unjustly snatched from him by England. The Maharajah avows that he has come forward to ask for justice, because he has seen the result of Cetewayo's venture; and depend upon it he is not the last who will be moved by such an example. If, however, all claimants were to be as moderate in their expectations as Dhuleep Singh, England would not have much to complain of. The Maharajah points out that he was only eleven years old, an infant in reality, when his kingdom was taken from him, the Koh-i-Noor and all his personal property confiscated, and he himself assigned what in the circumstances he may well call the paltry net income of £13,000 a year. When we remember what pensions Clive assigned to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and Malcolm to Bajee Rao, we must admit that Dhuleep Singh has been treated shabbily. All he now asks is that his estate of Elvedon Hall may be secured by Government to his family on his death; and, if this be done, he is content to remain a grateful subject of Queen Victoria. It is not much of a boon to ask from the rulers of the Punjab, and it ought to be granted.

The English eleven would probably have won the cricket-match with the Australians the other day if they had had a larger number of runs to get on going in for their second innings. But the victory seemed so secure that the earlier batsmen did not play up to their usual level, and then the later ones grew quite nervous and could not score. The immense crowd of spectators were quite tremulous with anxiety, and they seemed to magnetise their champions into sympathy with them, for never have so many good batsmen been bowled for so small a score. The result of the match is very mortifying, but the Australians won it fairly by their superior gameness and by the admirable bowling of Spofforth.

J. M. M.

A LETTER FROM ISMAILIA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

TRANSPORT ARMENIA, No. 21.
ISMAILIA, SEPT. 1.

SIR,—This vessel left Bombay on the 10th August with a division of the 7-1 Mountain Battery, R. A. The troops and animals were landed at Suez in splendid condition on the 22nd; however, owing to fresh orders, on the 24th the Battery were embarked and brought to Ismailia, and they are now marching to the front in company with the 2nd Beloochees.

On arrival at Suez, we found everyone in great bustle and activity. An action had been fought at Chalouf, about twelve miles from Suez, on the 20th August, when the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders totally defeated a force of the enemy, killing about 300, I believe, and taking about 30 prisoners.

The Egyptian troops, I understand, threw down their arms and bolted before the Highlanders; who, I may remark, are a splendid body of men, looking fit for anything. I had some conversation with one of the wounded prisoners, and found that all the regular troops at Chalouf had been withdrawn by Arabi Pasha, and these men belonged to the Reserve and were all over 30 years of age.

On arrival at Ismailia and anchoring in the Lake at sunset,

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO.

ARABI A CLOSE PRISONER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, SEPT. 18, 6·45 P.M.

His Highness the Khedive arrived this morning, and also the Brigade of Guards. It is probable that only some five thousand of our troops will come here.

Little or no damage has been done to European property. The town is rapidly regaining its normal condition. The population appear to regard the British troops with no more dangerous sentiment than that of curiosity.

Arabi is a close prisoner in the Abbassieh barracks.

LATER.

According to present arrangements the whole of the troops European and Indian, will now be concentrated here and remained by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

From a report received from General Macpherson it appears that of the Indian Contingent the following were the troops under his command in the action at Tel-el-Kebir :—The Seaforth Highlanders, the headquarters and three companies of each of the Native Infantry regiments, viz., 7th and 20th Bengal N. I. and 29th Bombay N. I., the Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and the Madras Sappers.

The troops left their bivouack at 1-30 a. m. on the 13th, and proceeded along the south bank of the Freshwater Canal. At dawn the first shot was fired, and the enemy forthwith replied with shell, but without inflicting any loss. After some desultory opposition, the enemy's battery, while still in action, was taken by a rush, and the enemy fled, throwing down their arms. The entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir were entered at 7-20 a. m., when all firing ceased.

The division continued its march to Zagazig, and occupied that place with a squadron of the 6th B. C. at 4-15 p. m. The infantry followed, arriving from 6-20 to 9 p. m., some by a train sent to meet them.

The General reports that great praise is due to all ranks for their endurance. In the Native Infantry not a single man fell out or was carried off the field. The casualties were as follows :—

KILLED.

Private Charles Heaps, Seaforth Highlanders.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Colour Sergeant William Macdonald, Seaforth Highlanders.

Havildar Sheik Bux, 29th N. I. (Beloochis.)

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Corporal David Ross, Seaforth Highlanders.
Sepoy Mohamed Hoossein, 7th N. I.
Sepoy Sewram, 7th N. I.
Sepoy Heera Sing, 29th N. I.
Sepoy Mytab Shah, 29th N. I.

SIR G. WOLSELEY'S OPINION OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from Sir Garnet Wolseley :—

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered me by General Macpherson and the Contingent from India, which arrived in this country under his command. General Macpherson, commanding the left wing of my attack on the 13th inst., showed great ability in handling his troops ; while his men, during the fight and afterwards on the forward march on Zagazig, showed determination and endurance, and contributed greatly to the general success of operations. The Native Cavalry Brigade vied with their comrades of the British Cavalry Brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and in the successful march upon, and occupation of, Cairo.

THE TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegram :—

The Scots Guards were the first to arrive at Cairo from Zagazig.

The bulk of the Indian division occupying Zagazig on the battle of Tel-el-Kebir have moved to Cairo, outside Cairo.

The garrison of Kafr-ed-Dowar piled arms and dispersed. The officers remained and formed to Sir Evelyn Wood.

Our trophies are 15,000 Remington rifles, 50 field guns, 700 horses, 300 mules, and 50 camels. The field guns are mostly 8 centimetre Krupp's. An enormous quantity of stores has been taken.

Riaz Pasha threatens to resign unless the leaders of the rebellion are executed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

EVENTS IN EGYPT.

DISBANDMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

TWENTY REBEL LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 18, MORNING.

The Egyptian forces at Kafr-ed-Dowar have dispersed to their homes, leaving their arms behind, without waiting to surrender them.

The railway from Alexandria to Cairo has been restored.

Twenty of the rebel leaders have been arrested.

The Khedive has issued a decree disbanding the Egyptian Army, and arraigning all the rebel leaders under military law. The court-martial appointed to try them will be held at Cairo.

There is to be a grand review at Cairo of the whole of the British forces in Egypt.

The Indian Contingent will be the first to leave Egypt.

LONDON, SEPT. 19, MORNING.

Tantah has been occupied by a British force.

Six thousand men of the Aboukir garrison have surrendered, and the remainder have deserted.

One British regiment is going to Damietta.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The *Times*, in a leading article in to-day's issue, suggests that the Indian Contingent, after leaving Egypt, should visit England.

THE BURMAH DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 19.

THE recently reported dacoity at a police station on the Thayetmyo frontier turns out to have been in Burmese, not British territory. One policeman was killed and one wounded, and seven joined the dacoits with their muskets. The dacoit leader gives out that he is the Kyeemin prince ; but there is no foundation for his assertion. The dacoits are proceeding north, burning and looting.

The Burmese authorities have sent 300 men in pursuit, and our frontier police are watching, as the dacoits will probably try to enter British territory, when they will be arrested.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Burmese Ambassador, with Mr. Pilcher, visited the Jail and Lunatic Asylum last week, and the Recorder's Court during the Sessions trials yesterday. He leaves shortly for Mandalay in the steamer Yunan.

POONA *vs.* PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

In the second innings to-day Poona scored 226. Larpent made 50 ; Cowans, 26 ; Raikes, 39. The Parsees in their second innings made 45 for two wickets ; Libuwalla, 26, not out. The match was not played out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Marina, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 17th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Ravenna, which left Bombay en the 13th instant, arrived here to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. s.s. Assam, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, entered the Canal at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 19.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The races to-day were largely attended, and the weather was fine :—

HACK RACE.

Rs. 300 for all Arabs. Weight 10-7. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 20 ; to close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race. Distance ½ mile. G. E. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for Rs. 600.

Mr. Herbert's b a geld Viscount, 10st. 7lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Hastinc's g a g Morocco, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Cotgrave .. 2
Major Crosbie's g a g Grey Leg, 11st. 3lbs., Capt. Macdougall 3
Mr. Minchin's c a geld Forester, 10st 7lbs., Mr. Cannon.. 0
Mr. King's br a g Charpoy, 10st. 7lbs., Owner 0

There were three false starts before the horses got off. A good race was won by three-quarters of a length ; a neck between the second and third horses. Time, 56 secs.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

A piece of plate value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C. M. G. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published the day before the race. Top weight to be at the direction of the Stewards. Distance R. C. and a distance. Entrance 1st June 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st Aug. 6 G. M., 1st Sept. 8 G. M., when the race will close. With a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M., for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the Cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent. of the Stakes. The second horse to receive 30 per cent. of the Stakes. The third horse 10 per cent of the Stakes.

Mr. Whitehead's b h h Euphrates, 9st. 10lbs., Bowen .. 1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ch a h Furreed, 9st. 2lbs., Blackburn 2
Major Crosbie's g a h Star, 7st. 0lb., Native 3

This race excited the keenest interest. Grand Duke led for a considerable distance, but was caught up by Yule Tide, and then by Earl. Coming round the home turn, Euphrates forged ahead, and won by three lengths in the commonest canter. Only the placed horses were ridden out. Time for the whole distance, 3 mins. 13½ secs. ; round the course, 2 mins. 58 secs. ; last mile and a half, 2 mins. 56½ secs.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Shere Ali 1
Shah Baz 2
Grey Warrior 3

The winner was in two or three stone better form than in the Maiden Galloway race. Time, 2 mins. 54½ secs. Won in a canter. -

ARABS' HANDICAP.

Khan Bahadoor... 1
Jason 2
Athlete 3

There was a very close race, won by a neck. An objection was lodged against the winner, on the ground of a cross. The winner was put up to auction, and bought in for Rs. 2,050. Time, 1 min. 27 secs..

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Dictator, 9st. 3lb., Tingey 0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Reformer, 8st. 9lbs., Hackney 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h The Earl, 8st. 6lbs., Brewty..... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Express, 8st. 0lb., Cassim..... 0
Colonel Utterson's br. a h Blacklock, 8st. 9lb., Vinall 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Favorite, 7st. 13lbs., Rowjee 0
Mr. Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Grand Duke, 7st. 12lbs., Ramchurn 0
Aga Moochool Shah's br a h Reserved, 7st. 8lbs., Ahmed 0
Colonel Burnett's b a h Yule Tide, 7st. 6lbs., Oomer..... 0
Mr. Mahomed's br a h Patrician, 7st. 5lbs., Rowjee..... 0
Colonel Utterson's b a h Orion, 6st. 7lbs. Kurreem..... 0

Rs. 400. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-bred galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands to carry 8 st. 7 lbs., country-breds allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st September, 1881, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st Aug. 5G. M., 1st September the 10 G. M., when the race will close. Distance 1½ mile.

Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 9st. 2lbs., Vinall 3
Mr. Abdoo Rahmon's g a g Rosy Morn, 8st. 11lbs.,Oomer 0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g Sirmunt, 8st. 9lbs., Rowjee 0
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Shah Baz, 8st. 2lbs., Cassim.. 2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's c a g President, 7st. 13lbs., Native 0
Mr. C. C.'s b a g Shere Ali, 7st. 10lbs., Ramchurn 1
Mr. Day's g a h Athelete, 8st. 7st., Blackburn 3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 18.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

" 6 a.m. ... ... 77·1
" 10 a.m. ... ... 84·4
" 2 p.m. ... ... 84·5
" 4 p.m. ... ... 84·4

WE publish a supplement to-day containing war news from Egypt as given in the latest telegrams to the London papers, some local High Court reports, and Madras and Bengal news.

THE Messrs. Tucker, Bullard, Norman, and Miss Thomson named in the list of passengers arrived by yesterday's mail form the Indian Contingent of the Salvation Army.

THE Nawab Igbal-ud-Dowlah returned to India by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday afternoon, after travelling through England and a great part of Europe under the auspices of Messrs. Cook and Co., the Tourist Agents.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NASH, 2nd Goorkhas is reported to have expressed his intention of availing himself of the terms of retirement offered to officers of the reduced regiments.

THE *Statesman* received from Calcutta yesterday says :—"Mr. Justice Norris, we regret to state, still remains indisposed. He is suffering from an attack of fever—a penalty fresh arrivals in the country have usually to pay duringtheir first year, especially if they work as hard as the new judge has been doing since his arrival."

THE Special Magistrates appointed for the duty will have no easy task in sifting out the true story of the Salem riots. Already the correspondent of a Madras paper telegraphs that a head constable has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for suborning witnesses to support a charge of criminal intimidation. A European superintendent of police who was examined at the trial of twenty-one of the rioters the other day said some of the native policemen who were under his command aimed into the air when ordered to fire on the mob, and he had to knock the barrels of the rifles down with his whip.

SAYS the *Indu Prakash* :—The Government of Bombay have at last announced—or rather it has been announced for them—that they have appointed a Committee to consider the supreme Government's scheme of local self-government. The Committee consists of official representatives—all very able gentlemen. It is not yet known why non-officials have been excluded from the Committee. Some say that the Government is anxious to ascertain officials views before ascertaining non-official views ; others think that the Government wants to put off the whole thing. The ignorant public can only pause, bewildered at this phenomenon !

COMMENTING on the gallant behaviour of the Indian troops in Egypt, the *Pioneer* remarks :—"We have before insisted upon the necessity of welding the forces of the whole Empire into one great Imperial Army, the units of which should be liable to service in any part of the world, without regard being paid to race, religion, or class distinctions ; and this last brief campaign, in which Sepoy and Guardsman have fought shoulder to shoulder, gives new paint to our words."

THE following permanent appointments have been made to Bengal Native Infantry regiments :—Lieutenant Hickman to the 1st ; Lieutenant Corfield to the 2nd ; Lieutenant Fleming from the 22nd to the 4th ; Lieutenant Ranken from the 24th to the 6th ; Lieutenant Ommaney from the 26th to the 10th ; Lieutenant Cracroft to the 11th; Lieutenant Brooke from the 39th to the 17th ; Lieutenant Giles from the 16th, and Edwards from the 3rd, both to the 21st ; Lieutenant Bairnsfather from the 21st to the 29th ; Lieutenant Hill from the 18th to the 30th ; Lieutenant Browne to the 38th ; Lieutenant Goldsmith from the 8th to the 40th.

IT is notified in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that "in order to quicken the distribution of medals, it has been proposed by the Government of India to allow regiments to engrave their Afghan medals. The proposed allowances in connection with this arrangement are—for engraving name and regiment, three annas ; attaching clips, one anna ; attaching each clasp, two annas per medal. Officers commanding regiments, who may be desious of carrying out the above arrangement, are requested to notify their wishes *direct* to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta."

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Pioneer* that the Mr. "Leigh" Smith, the Arctic Explorer, rescued by Sir Allen Young, is "Lee" Smith, the Civil Engineer well known on the Punjab lines and throughout India, and the sturdy advocate of the standard gauge, as opposed to the narrow gauge, from Lahore to Peshawur.

THE *Standard*'s special correspondent telegraphed from Ismailia on the 30th August :—"There appears to be no doubt now that Arabi is transferring his better troops from Kafr-ed-Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir. The majority of those who attacked (at Kassassin) on Monday night were unmistakably regulars, in white uniforms and fezzes."

WRITING from Mahsamah on August 30, a special correspondent remarked :—"The cavalry camp presents a picturesque appearance, and the lance pennants of the Indian Lancers flutter gaily in the wind. The great men and horses of the Household Troops contrast strongly with the lithe figures and light, active mounts of the Indian Cavalry. The Indian soldiers, as usual, make themselves thoroughly at home, and their followers succeed in a marvellous manner in finding and bringing in green food for the horses in the midst of this barren desert."

A *Standard* telegram from Ismailia, August 31, states :—"Arabi is doing his utmost to block the Suez Canal, and a telegram was intercepted on Sunday by General Willis, from Arabi at Kafr-ed-Dowar to Mahmoud Fehmi, ordering him to induce the Bedouins near Kantara to effect a stoppage there."

M. DE LESSEPS arrived at Naples on August 31, but the steamer was not admitted to pratique. Representatives of the newspapers *La France*, the *Gaulois*, the *Figaro*, and others went out in boats to meet him. M. de Lesseps appeared on the gangway, and an invitation to a great banquet of journalists in his honour at Paris was read to him. He at once positively declined to accept the banquet, saying that he wished to stand aloof from politics. Respecting the Canal,he used the following words :—"Thanks to the devotion and excellent discipline of our staff, we remain masters of the Canal. All goes on as before. We have remained away from politics. All that has been deranged has been done by the Vandalism of the invaders."

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, M.P., and Mr. Seymour Keay on Aug. 29 addressed a large meeting in Edinburgh on the Egyptian war question. A resolution was moved asking the meeting to record its emphatic disapproval of the war as unnecessary, unjust, and unworthy of a great nation. An amendmeat was moved to the effect that the Government was justified in the measures it had taken to maintain the Khedive's Government. On a show of hands the amendment was carried, about three-fourths of those present voting in its favour.

IT was but a poor compliment which the *Corriere del Mattino* of Naples paid to its readers' intelligence, when it asked them to accept its monstrous account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's corps of bloodhounds. According to this veracious journal, the English commander had 2,000 of these dogs with him, which were kept short of food in order to stimulate their natural ferocity.

AN unpleasant incident in Paris to which allusion is vaguely made in the newspapers as one calculated to excite German susceptibilities is mentioned by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as another indication of the permanence of the anti-German feeling in France. An invitation to a farewell meeting which the Germans intended to give to two gymnasts who were leaving Paris, by some mistake fell into the hands of a member of the Patriotic League. That body, hearing that the gymnasts were in the habit of singing the "Wacht am Rhein" at their réunions, determined to assemble in force and disperse the meeting. The police for the sake of peace induced the proprietor of the place to close his house, and a possible fracas was averted. Seeing that the declared object of civic education is, according to M. Paul Bert, to develop in every French heart a similar spirit to that which burns in the hearts of the Patriotic Leaguers of Paris, the *Berliner Tageblatt* probably expresses the pervading sentiment in Germany when it says, "The iron hand is needed to keep our turbulent neighbours in check."

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from St. Petersburg, Aug. 31, states :—An English missionary, Mr. Lansdale, while distributing Bibles along the Siberian-road, was arrested on suspicion of Nihilism, notwithstanding his passports, and was only released by special order.

THE following document has been sent to Reuter from Damascus, signed by Greek patriarchs and bishops, as well as several heads of families :—

Certain ill-informed European journals publish intelligence reporting a want of security in Syria and Palestine and a Mussulman rising against the Christians. Thanks to the perfect understanding existing between these two elements and to the vigilance displayed by the local authorities, we have seldom enjoyed so much security as at present. We consider it our duty to give this formal and positive contradiction to the statements published on the subject, declaring them to be false and utterly devoid of foundation, and desiring that, in the interest of truth, this denial may receive the widest possible publicity.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg on Sunday says :—"It is expected that General Tchernaieff will leave here for his post as Governor-General of Turkestan on the 3rd of September. According to to-day's *Petersburgski Vyedomosti*, the Ameer of Bokhara is preparing a magnificent present to send to the general on his arrival at Tashkend. General Tchernaieff, on the other hand, has declined the sum of 50,000 roubles for return presents to Asiatic Ameers and Khans, which his predecessors in Turkestan have always been accustomed to make, on the ground that these are no longer required, it being now necessary to show these Asiatic rulers that they are altogether subject to the authorities of Turkestan. Although General Tchernaieff's policy is generally stated here to be of a peaceful and purely administrative character, the *Vyedomosti* feuilletonist hears that the General intends to round off the Central Asian frontier by procuring the annexation of Khiva and Bokhara."

AN interesting article on the Egyptian climate, which the *British Medical Journal* publishes, affords an illustration of the fallacy involved in judging of comparative temperatures from the maxima recorded. The highest shade temperature at Alexandria in August is 78·8 degrees, while even in a cool summer like this 80 degrees has been reached in London. On the other hand, the lowest figure in the same month is but a little over 77 degrees, which gives an average temperature for the hottest month in the year some twelve or thirteen degrees above that of London. In the winter the difference is still more marked. The maximum recorded in January is 61 degress, which is little above what is sometimes reached in London in the same month, but then the minimum is but 54, which gives a difference in the average above that of London of about 20 degrees.

DR. CHARLES MOREHEAD, C.I.E., late of the Bombay Medical Service, whose sudden death at Wilton, in Yorkshire, is announced, was the son of the late Reverend Robert Morehead, D. D., Rector of Easington, Yorkshire. He was born in 1807, and entered the Bombay Medical Service in April, 1829, as an assistant surgeon. From 1835 to 1838 he was on the staff of Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, having in the former year been elected president of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, which position he held until 1859. On the death of Sir Robert Grant in 1838, he was appointed surgeon in the European and Native General Hospitals, and in 1845 became the first Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Grant Medical College at Bombay, established to give the natives of Western India the benefits of a professional medical training. From 1840 to 1845 he was also secretary to the Board of Native Education, and was a zealous promoter of every scheme tending to advance the cause of native education. He continued as Principal of the Grant Medical College, and Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital till 1859, in September of which year he took a sick furlough to Europe, and finally retired from the Bombay Medical Service on the 30th of June, 1862. He became Surgeon-Major in January, 1860, and on the 6th of September, 1861, was appointed an honorary Surgeon to the Queen. He was also an M.D. of Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of that city, and in 1881 his services in the cause of Indian education were acknowledged by his being created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was the author of various works treating of the diseases of Europeans in India and also of the practice of medicine in that country.

ANOTHER new steamer, the Ballarat, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Aug. 31. The Ballarat is of 5,000 tons gross register, with an effective horse-power of 5,000, is 420 ft. long, has 43 ft. beam, and has capacity for 4,500 tons of cargo and coals. She will have accommodation for 160 first and 50 second-class passengers.

THE book of the new publishing season is, it is stated, likely to be a history of English Criminal Law, by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. The author will publish at the same time the second part of his Digest of the Criminal Law, that dealing with procedure in indictable offences.

THE *Academy* states that the description of their recent visit to the Gold Coast which Captain Richard F. Burton and Commander Cameron brought back with them will be published in the coming season by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It will be in two volumes, under the title of "To the Gold Coast for Gold ; or, Vingt Ans après : a Personal Narrative." Captain Burton's long-promised work on the sword will have for its full title "The Book of the Sword : being a History of the Sword and its Uses from the Earliest Times."

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, in forwarding a subscription to the Gray indemnity fund, says :—"No more damning commentary could be made on Judge Lawson's conduct than the circumstance that the Lord Lieutenant deemed the statements about the jury not only worthy of attention, but vitally necessary to be investigated. As to the charge of jury-packing, if false, any of the alleged packers can proceed by an action at law against their accusers."

SAYS *Truth* :—Prince Ibrahim Hilmy has sent me a copy of the correspondence he had with the Foreign Office respecting his offer to serve with our army in Egypt, and begs that I will publish it. Doubtless the young gentleman meant well in making the offer, but why he should be so anxious to advertise the fact, I don't understand. Of course, his offer was refused, regardless of the confident statement that his being allowed to go "might prove advantageous to the British arms." There is delightful condescension in the youth's assurance that he would "be ready to leave Egypt so soon as order should be restored." I wonder the ex-Khedive has not volunteered his services !

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Abyssinia (s), from Bussorah ; Khalif (s), Liverpool. —Yesterday :—Anerley (s), Calcutta ; Shelley (s), Newcastle ; Ancona (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cathay (s), for Trieste ; P. Garfield (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Women's Kingdom	Leindheim.
Overture	Idomeneo	Mozart.
Waltz	Jullien's Last Waltz	
Selection	La Dame Blanche	Bole'dieu
Quadrille	Genevieve	C. Coote.
Galop	Charlotten	Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cameo and Khalif entered, and the s.s. Canton left, the dock yesterday.

AN EDITOR ROBBED.—On the 6th instant, at 11 p. m., the house of the editor of *A Verdade*, at Verna (Goa), was broken open by an armed band of dacoits, who carried away money and articles to the value of Rs. 3,500, and destroyed every valuable thing they could lay their hands upon.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Damoo Dewlia and seven other fish-women, and Ruhimon Husain and Aminia Mohedin, meat hawkers, were prosecuted by the Inspector of Private Markets, for selling putrid fish and hawking meat without a liecnce from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, before whom the cases were tried, fined the first fishwoman Rs. 7, and the rest Rs. 5 each ; and the meat hawkers Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on 15th September, Private H. Kirk, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was charged with using threatening language to his superior officer, in that at Wanowrie Lines, Poona, on 4th Sept., he said to Acting Sergeant W. Worrell, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, "I will settle you * * * * the first opportunity ; my time is sure to come," or words to that effect ; and with losing the following articles of his clothing, viz., I pair of boots and 1 grey flannel shirt. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Thomas Holden, 3rd officer of the s.s. Speke Hall, was seriously injured on Monday by some cases of brandy which were being hoisted out of the hold slipping off the slings and falling upon him.

FATAL ACCILENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Succaram Tooccaram, aged twenty years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on the s.s. Ravenna to coal. He died about 10 p. m. on the night previous, while, with others, in the hold of the vessel slinging bales of pressed cotton, he was killed by a bale falling on him in consequence of the breaking of a sling. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Vitul Krishnajee and Hakimjee Adambhoy were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of copper and brass, valued at Rs. 5-8, belonging to Ramchunder Dhondoo. They were each fined Rs. 20, or in default sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gunnoo Yemoor, aged fifteen years, employed in the Colaba Land and Mill Company, was seriously injured on Monday by his head accidentally coming in contact with the machinery while in motion. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital for treatment, where he is reported to be lying in a precarious state.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mahomed Abba was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 5 from the pocket of Hirjee Jacoob Toodsha while the complainant was passing along the Bhendy Bazaar-road on the evening previous. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MEDICAL AID TO THE POOR.—Dr. Blanc has commenced his career as a member of the Town Council in a very commendable manner. The proposal he made at the last meeting of that body, and adopted by it subject to the sanction of the Municipal Corporation, should have suggested itself long before to some representative of the ratepayers. The poorer classes in Bombay are placed at considerable disadvantages in respect of medical assistance. There are, no doubt, two large hospitals and a number of charitable dispensaries in the city, but, as observed by the Municipal Commissioner in remarking on Dr. Blanc's motion, all these cannot accommodate the number of men in need of gratuitous medical treatment. Then there is the strong aversion which poorer natives feel to going to hospital. Some parts of the native town are most wretchedly kept, and this in spite of all that the Health Department of the Municipality has done for the city. Dr. Blanc proposes the introduction of "a system of medical attendance to the poor in their huts and in their dirty sheds, and he also suggested that they should be made to know that overcrowding and dirt were bad, and that a little light and air were useful and necessary to life." The suggestion has the advantage of being practical, and will, if acted upon, improve the health of Bombay.—*Indu Prakash*.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—One John Beeby, an engine-driver on the Indus Valley State Railway, has been committed by Mr. J. Jenkins, C. S., Magistrate of the Rohri Division, for trial before the Court of Session of Shikarpur on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Hernard Crossby, Locomotive Foreman of the Indus Valley state Railway, at Reti, by discharging a loaded rifle at him on the 15th August last. The trial will take place at Sukkur on the 28th instant, before Mr. Herbert Batty, C. S., Sessions Judge of Shikarpur.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette*.

A SHIP CAPTAIN DROWNED AT KURRACHEE.—The body of the captain of the Gladiolus was found floating on the harbour on Wednesday morning, not far from his own ship, by one of Captain Taunton's men. It must have been carried out to sea, and brought back by the tide. The face and finger-joints were found to be bitten and partly gnawed by fish. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and child in Edinburgh to mourn his loss. The captain of the Anna Dora takes charge of the Gladiolus, while the chief officer of the former will be promoted to the command of that ship.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Betham. Mr. J. H. Abbott.
Mr. W. G. Betham.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Clan Stuart, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock, this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY—S. MATTHEW'S DAY.

(September 21.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion in the Cathedral.
5-30 p.m.—Annual Meeting in the Cathedral Vestry.
6 30 p.m.—Choral Evensong in the Cathedral, with Sermon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Madras time at all services.
Members and friends of the Institute are particularly invited to attend.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour ; at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

Bibles, prayer books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.—The barometric changes reported to-day are in general slight, but in Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the north part of Madras a decided increase has occurred. The cyclonic depression noticed yesterday continues to travel slowly, and the lowest barometric pressure is at Cuttack. The wind is strong at Masulipatam, and the weather in Bengal and Assam is overcast, with a good deal of rain. In other districts the weather is fine, and westerly winds are setting in down the Gangetic plain. Rain to-day :—Calcutta, nearly 2 inches ; Silchar, Saugor Island, and Diamond Island, about 1 inch ; Sibsaugor, Dhubri, Darjeeling, and Akyab, over ½ inch. Previously, Silchar and Nowgong had 1¼ inch ; Sibsagar and Darjeeling, about ½ inch.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	58 53	Ahmedabad	40 24
Valtarni	71 2	Viramgaum	24 15
Palghud	93 1	Wudwan	20 49
Gowad	79 86	Kharagora	20 85
Bilsar	66 75	Pali	39 6
Surat	41 58	Dubhooe	47 27
Broach	33 40	Mhye	40 48
Baroda	35 66	Godhra	44 82
Memodabad	33 31		

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	61	77	Kherewadi	27	33
Sohagpore	55	77	Nasik	31	55
Rawere	34	4	Ghotee	96	40
Nimbra	31	74	Nargaon	31	97
Bhadil	27	48	Warangaon	27	20
Sirsoli	23	75	Mohol	24	15
Mhaswad	26	43	Vadha	19	64
Maheji	30	66	Barsi	18	68
Pachora	31	83	Kelm	14	58
Kasgaon	28	33	Jehur	17	71
Chalisgaon	31	50	Pomalwari	21	79
Nandgaon	32	21	Deksal	15	90
Manmad	27	26	Lanoli	185	69
Lasalgaon	25	65	Tallegaon	40	90

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
18 Monday	0 0	.....	.....	0 0
19 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0	.....
Total	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
Corresponding date Prev. year.....	67 51	74 36	67 0	72 28

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

GOOD TEMPLARS' MEETING.

THE anniversary tea-meeting and concert of the Edina Lodge of the Indian order of Good Templars was held on Saturday evening the 16th instant, at the library rooms of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute at Parell. Mr. A. Rule, the Worshipful Grand Master of the Lodge, presided. There was a large gathering of members, friends, and supporters of the lodge. After some light refreshment, an address was delivered by the chairman, in which he gave a history of the Edina Lodge, and the benefits experienced by members since its opening in September, 1878. The number initiated into the lodge has been 183, of whom several left, on obtaining "clearance cards," to join other lodges. At present there are 34 adult and 32 juvenile members, making a total number of 66 Good Templars. The address was followed by a concert of vocal music, with piano accompaniment played by Miss Flower and Miss Parker at intervals. The songs by Miss Boileau and Messrs. Dodson and Parker were greatly appreciated.

MISSION TO SEAMEN, BOMBAY.

THE Harbour Chaplaincy has been long carrying on a work, the seriousness and importance of which should surely be recognised. A large number of ships are constantly coming into the harbour ; they stay but a short time, and it is seldom the sailor gets a day's "liberty" to come ashore, so it is necessary that an effort be made to bring him that help in his religious life which the landsman can usually enjoy. For this work, then, a clergyman is specially appointed, to go from ship to ship in harbour and in dock, and to visit the Sailors' Home, with a view to holding services and influncing both officers and men for their good in every possible way.

It is constantly found that seamen, having few opportunities of attending Divine service, are grateful for this assistance, and the masters and owners in their wishes to do what is right. It is a real and encouraging work, and perhaps nowhere can the good seed be more hopefully s

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Rampart Row, close to the *Bombay Gazette* Office, in the shop lately known as Pearse's Restaurant, the surplus stock-in-trade of a merchant consisting of star cut and plain glassware, dessert and tea services, tea and coffee cups and saucers, plated cruet and liquor frames, biscuit boxes, hotwater curry dishes, ice-pitchers, waiters, spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, 3 light candelabra, table cutlery, round tables with marble tops, glass door cupboard, glass show cases, side board, pier glasses, American Bent chairs, arm and without arm chairs, writing, folding and dressing tables, double screens, marble slabs, reclining couches, dressing glasses, copying presses, travelling cots, enamelled ware, portmenteaus, trunks, medicine chests, time-pieces, clocks, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, flowervases, table lamps, table ornaments, kerosine-oil cooking-stove, table linen, soap, provisions, &c., &c.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Meadow-street, Fort, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* old office, the stock-in-trade of a merchant, winding up his business, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, glassware, crockery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published in the noon and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

By order of the Administrator-General, sundry effects and jewellery of the late Sabino De Mello, consisting of gold [illegible], bracelets, earrings, necklace, neckchain, silk [illegible] and sarees, double cot, sofa couch, chairs, &c.

On [illegible]DAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Meadow-street, Fort, opposite Mr. J. Neuberg's, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pictures, Brussels carpet and the property of G. Gonsalves, Esq., and another gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cader Lookmanjee:—

Ex strs. Tehran, Narenta, and Vorwaerts.

M M & Co.—8810-14 } 9 cases pink post paper, size 10½ by 16½ 480 sheets 9½ lbs.
" 9044-48 }
" 9029-33 } 15 cases pink post papers, size 10½ by 16½ 480 sheets 4 lbs.
" 10720-24 }
" 9339-43—5 cases pink post papers, size 10½ by 17½, 480 sheets 4½ lbs.

Ex strs. Narenta, Vorwaerts and Hungaria.

" 5432-39 } 16 bales unglazed printing paper No. 1, size 27 by 40 inches, 500 sheets, 28 lbs.
" 6379-86 }
" 4477-81 }
" 5442-46 } 12 bales do. do. do. 32 lbs.
" 6388-92 }
" 6393-95—1 bale do. do. do. 34 lbs.
" 6402- 4—3 bales do. do. 40 lbs. weight.
" 5459-60 } 2 bales do. do. 42 lbs. weight.
" 6405 }
" 6411-13—1 bale do. do. 68 lbs. weight.

Ex str. Tebe.

" 4378-79—2 bales buff packing papers, size by 22 29 inches, 480 sheets 78 lbs.
" 4386-87—2 bales do. do. 38 lbs.

Ex str. Polluce.

" 3460-63—4 bales coloured paper, size 17½ by 22½, 480 sheets, 11 lbs.
" 3464 —1 bale do. 19reams of orange colour.
" 3465-66—2 bales do. 50 reams of green do.

Ex str. Raphis and Polluce.

" 319-23—3 bales unglazed printing paper No. 11, size 27 by 40 inch. 500 sheets, 68 lbs.
" 829-34—6 bales do. size 22½ by 35 inches, 500 sheets, 38 lbs. weight, each bale 12 reams, in all 72 reams.
" 2134-43—8 bales do. size 27 by 40 inches, 500 sheets, 72 lbs. weight, each 5 reams, in all 40 reams.
" 2144 —1 bale do. do. do. 6 reams.

Ex str. Vorwaerts.

" 10665-69—5 cases white glazed post papers, size 13½ by 17½ inches 480 sheets, 7½ lbs. weight, each case 50 reams in all 250 reams.

On MONDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 10th October next, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany brass-bound pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first rate solid mahogany full-size slate billiard table with ba[illegible], cues, lamps, complete, by "Bennett," handsome marble figures on marble stands, handsome large glasses in gilt frames, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornament, handsome China an[illegible] Japanese vases, horses, carriages, set of plated and brass-mounted double harness, gentleman's saddles, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Justice M. Melvill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

[illegible]ed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and [illegible]e Public Auction at Middle[illegible]me French-polished [illegible]ed household [illegible] and glass [illegible]

glass-fronted [illegible]
handsome, strong [illegible]
trotting high caste [illegible]
fast-trotting high caste grey [illegible]
some high caste dark bay Arab [illegible]
single harness, a collection of choice and [illegible]
tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

LANOWLEE.

A MASONIC BALL will be held at LANOWLEE in connection with LODGE BARTON, No. 475, S. C., about the second week in October next.

Due notice will be given of exact date of the Ball.

Masonic Ticketes, Rs. 10 each.

Non-Masons are cordially invited. Tickets, Rs. 5 each.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Parcels weighing not more than one hundred pounds and Passengers will be booked through between all stations. A Ferry will be established on the RIVER POORNA, situated between NOWSAREE and MAROLI STATIONS. HORSES, CATTLE, and GOODS CANNOT be BOOKED beyond NOWSAREE from south and MAROLI from north at present.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1882. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a REELING-ROOM and ENGINEER'S BUNGALOW for the Empress S. & W. Mills. Plans can be inspected, and forms of tender obtained on application to Mr. DAVID GOSTLING, the architect, to whom sealed tenders should be sent, on or before SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 25th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUI & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. AGLAIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
6, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldsack, extra dry	" 42 0	" 44 0

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
" Moselle	" 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	" 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	" 34 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. Rs.	33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	" ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	" ..

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshofer (do.)	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ..

FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Hochheimer	" 20 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Herrnsteiner-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 29 0
Josephs-ofer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Rüdesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	" 21 0	" 24 0
Chateau Yquem	" 47 0	" ...

CLARETS,

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ..
Chateau Lalitte	" 24 0	" ..

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barrere	" 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	...
Leoville St. Julien	" 28 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 23 0
" Mouton Rothschild	" 30 0	" ..

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	" 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	" 30 0	..
[illegible] Fine Champ- / Gold Bars } M. & Spunn	" 25 0	..
[illegible] Gold "	" 30 0	...
[illegible] Rogee's Cognac	" 24 0	..
do. *** stars	" 30 0	...
[illegible] do. "		
[illegible]	" 34 0	..
[illegible]nard & Co.'s *** Cognac	" 26 0	..
[illegible]voire finest Cognac *** stars		
[illegible]ud)	" 34 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
[illegible]i Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Export Beer	" 6 8	" ..
[illegible]	" 6 8	" 4 0
	" 6 0	" 4 4

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Sole Bitters from Alpine Plants	" 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	" 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	" 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	" 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	" 19 0	...

Devilled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and pair and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	F O	do. do.
½ lb. tins	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins		do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W/I American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only Specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its marvellously controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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pare Instruments.

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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Tracing Paper.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
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Dry Water Colour Boxes.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oills.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
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Mounting Boards.
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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

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POONA CASH BAZAAR,
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POONA.

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THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

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OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

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"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
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BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, GUINNESS STOUT. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
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PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
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DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
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Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	...Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	... "	65 to 350
single stone	... "	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	... "	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	... "	35 to 450
Do. single stone	... "	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	... "	60 to 225
Do. single stone	... "	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	... "	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	... "	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	... "	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	... "	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	... "	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	... "	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	... "	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	... "	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	...Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	"	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	"	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	"	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	"	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	"	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	"	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

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FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate, and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen...	8	8
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Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Elwood's Helmets n great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
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SILVER PLATE
FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

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Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.

MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

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Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

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Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.

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Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

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Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 350 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

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Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

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Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

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In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

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Silver, Rs. 18 each.

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In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

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Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

September, 1, 1882.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE KASSASSIN FIGHT.

THE following telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the War Office are published in the Home papers received by yesterday's mail :—

KASSASSIN LOCK (Twenty-one Miles West of Ismailia), Aug. 29.—General Graham, commanding this post, was attacked yesterday evening by about 12 guns and eight battalions. Our men behaved extremely well, and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. At first Graham had but five guns and two and a half battalions, and small detachment of cavalry and mounted infantry. Graham, being reinforced by another battalion, attacked the enemy in front ; whilst the First Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Baker Russell, charged them in flank, sabring a considerable number. The cavalry were well handled by General Lowe. General Graham's dispositions were all they should have been, and his operations were carried out with that coolness for which he had always been well known. Arabi Pasha was on the field during the action. The cavalry charged by moonlight and were unable to secure the guns, which the enemy carried off in the night, but leaving all the ammunition on ground.

ISMAILIA, 30th August, 1882, 5 p.m.—Following is summary of Lowe's report on cavalry action of 28th instant :—Hearing in afternoon that enemy were advancing to attack Graham at Kassassin, turned out with Household Cavalry, 7th Dragoon Guards, and four guns of N Battery A Brigade Horse Artillery, and advanced towards enemy's left. Remained some hours. Returned to camp at 4.30 p. m.; finding enemy's attack was only a distant artillery fire. About 5·30 received message from Graham, enemy advancing in force. Turned out again, and, in compliance with Graham's request, proceeded to attack enemy's left flank. Made wide circuit; brought guns into action, and Sir Baker Russell charged home with Household Cavalry, well led by Colonel Ewart. Enemy's infantry completely dispersed ; ground strewn with his dead. Cavalry charged through battery of seven or nine guns, which would have been brought in had it been daylight. Enemy removed them during night. Greatest praise due to all ranks of Household Cavalry. I may add, on my own account, that their excellent behaviour at all times is on a par with their gallantry in action. Most of wounded brought to hospital here last night; remainder will be here to-day. Enemy throwing up works in front of Graham. Will telegraph pith of Grrham's report when received.

ISMAILIA, September 1.—" Graham reports his fight on 28th August as follows :—My force, 1,875 men, with three guns, with left on Canal at Kassassin Lock. About 9-30 a.m. enemy's Cavalry showed in our front.

" At noon enemy opened fire with two guns at long range, doing no harm.

" At 3 p. m. enemy seemed to be retiring, so ordered men back to camp for dinner, and Cavalry Brigade, that had come up to my support, returned to Mahsameh.

" At 4-30 p. m. enemy's Infantry in force, supported by heavy and well directed Artillery fire, advanced, endeavouring to overlap my right. Requested Cavalry brigade and battalion of Marines to come up from Mahsameh. Pushed forward Marine Artillery Battalion, 427 strong, along south bank of canal to take enemy in flank. This movement admirably executed by Colonel Tuson, who handled battalion with great skill ; men firing with effect and steadiness.

" At 5 p. m. I requested Lowe to attack enemy's left with Cavalry, which he did most gallantly.

" At 6-45 ordered general advance, expecting Cavalry about then to attack enemy's left beyond ridge to my right. Battalion of Marines arrived from Mahsameh, and joined in general advance of two or three miles. Enemy fell back before us.

" At 8 p.m. heard the result of Cavalry charge and at 8-45, all being quiet, returned to camp.

" Behaviour of troops and steadiness under fire was excellent, eager throughout day to close with enemy. Nothing could exceed gallantry of Mounted Infantry, led by Pigott, an officer as able as he is dashing. Regret he and Edwards both wounded.

" Guns well served by Artillery. One, a Krupp, previously taken, was admirably served throughout day by Marine Artillery, under Captain Tucker.

" Estimate enemy's force at 1,000 Cavalry, 8,000 Infantry, and 12 guns."

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARDS' CHARGE.

Telegraphing from Mahsameh Station at 5 p.m. on Monday, the *Standard* correspondent said :—This has been a busy day for the troops at the front, the cavalry especially, under General Drury-Lowe, having had a heavy time of it. At seven this morning guns were heard in the direction of Kassassin Lock, which is four miles to our front. The troops were called under arms, the cavalry, consisting of the Household Cavalry and 7th Dragoon Guards, saddled up, and the infantry fell in in readiness to march to the assistance of the force there under General Graham. That officer, however, sent a message saying that the firing was in the enemy's camp, and was inexplicable, except upon the supposition that the Egyptians were fighting among themselves. At 11 o'clock, however, the flags of the signallers at Kassassin were in motion, and the news came that the enemy were approaching. The cavalry again turned out, and rode off to Kassassin. As the enemy approached General Graham opened fire with his two guns, and the Egyptian artillery replied. The 19th Hussars came on to this place from Mahuta, where General Willis has his head-quarters. The enemy made no attack, but halted at a considerable distance from the camp, and kept up a continual shell fire, but at a distance altogether out of range. Their conduct was, indeed, altogether inexplicable. The cavalry remained out all day, and the infantry here were kept in readiness to march at a moment's notice, but as the enemy made no movement in advance, they were not called forward to the front. The heat has been terrific all day, the sun beating down with almost insupportable force upon the wide sand waste. It has been hard work for horses and men. No shade was obtainable, and the hot wind raised great dust storms, which penetrated everywhere, and made breathing difficult. The enemy have now fallen back. Their force consisted of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The only harm they have inflicted upon us is the keeping the troops the entire day out in the full force of the sun.

In a subsequent telegram, dated Ismailia, Tuesday, 3.0a.m., the same correspondent continues his account of the fighting at Kassassin. He says :—Scarcely had the cavalry unsaddled, and horses and men began to eat, when the sound of artillery was heard again at Kassassin, and by the heavy and continuous roar it was evident that this time the attack was in earnest. Again the wearied men saddled their no less weary horses and prepared to advance. The sun was still beating down fiercely even at that late hour, and the hot, withering wind was raising the sand clouds so high that it was impossible to see what was going on, but through the dust and haze the numerous jets of smoke from the guns were visible. The cannonade increased in violence, and the cavalry moved away to the right, the Horse Artillery following them, and pressed round towards the flank of the enemy's infantry. It was evident that it was the General's intention to repeat the tactics of the previous fight, and that he meant to get round the enemy's rear. It was a striking proof of his confidence in his troops that, with tired horses and night approaching, he should attempt the manœuvre against an enemy of unknown strength and with fresh horses. Against any other enemy it would have been rash, but the result proved that General Drury-Lowe did not over-estimate the fighting powers of his men. The rattle and roar of the combat on our left never ceased, and it was evident that the 2,000 infantry at Kassassin Lock were hard pressed. Presently the moonlight streamed palely over the grey sand, but the clouds of dust obscured the advancing horsemen, who sometimes trotted, sometimes walked. By about seven o'clock we had got in the rear of the firing, and wheeled in that direction, advancing very slowly to allow the artillery to come up.

We slowly drew nearer to the scene of conflict. It was almost dark, but, unfortunately, we showed up a black mass against the bright moonlight sky and ground, and the sudden rush of shell through the air, followed by an explosion far in our rear, showed that the enemy had at last discerned us. They were about 1,500 yards away, and we saw nine flashes, one after another, at short intervals, spurt out, no longer like sheet lightning, but in angry jets of flame. Almost simultaneously the sky above us seemed to be torn in pieces as by a mighty hurricane. Shells screamed and burst, and shrapnel bullets tore up the sand on either side of us. The brigade now moved to the right to disconcert their aim, and the next salvo of shells missed us. We moved quickly forward, and the gunners again saw us, and the shells burst over and around. Yet, strangely, out few were hit, though it seemed as if the storm would mow men and horses down by squadrons. Now tiny flashes, with the sharp ping of bullets, told that the enemy's infantry were also at work, and a horse here and a man there dropped in the ranks. The battery having by this time come up, the cavalry moved to the right, in order to allow them to come into action, and, in a few seconds after taking up their ground, our guns spoke out their answer to the enemy's fire.

The cavalry now advanced in echelon from the left, the 7th Dragoons leading. Under cover of these the Life Guards formed for a charge, and by word of command the Dragoons opened right and left to allow them to pass. Already Herbert Stewart, Drury-Lowe's brigade-major, had passed down the line the word "The cavalry are to charge the guns." Sir Baker Russell was in front, and shouted, "Now we have them. Charge." Away went the long line, disappearing almost instantly in the darkness and dust, and away behind them went the 7th Dragoons, keeping on either flank of the Guards. We remaining in rear, had the full benefit of the storm of shot and shell which greeted the advancing horsemen, of whom, from this moment, we saw no more till the pattle was over, and we then learned what they had done. Led by Baker Russell, they charged straight at the guns, sabring the gunners as they passed, and dashing into and cutting down the flying infantry beyond them. Russell's horse was shot under him, but he seized another and kept with his men. The battle was ended at a stroke, and a scene of wild confusion ensued ; some guns were still firing, bodies of infantry still kept up a fusillade, and numerous bodies of horses and men dotted the moonlight plain.

Being now separated altogether from the cavalry, with the enemy intervening between us, myself and two companions endeavoured to find our way round to Kassassin. It was an adventurous ride, and several shells burst near us, but before we reached the camp the conflict was at an end. The infantry there had indeed had a hot time of it. Hundreds of shells had burst in the confined space, and the shelter trenches afforded but an insufficient protection. On the left of the position, next to the Canal were the marine artillery, then came the 46th, and next to them the 84th, the slight earthworks sweeping round again in a circle almost to the Canal. The mounted infantry were in front under Captain Piggott, who has at last received a wound, having been shot through the thigh. The Egyptians came on with great bravery, and, in spite of the heavy fire of our men, were rapidly gaining ground, and would soon have rushed the entrenchments, when the roar of our guns on their left rear, followed by the rush of our cavalry, proved too much for them, and from that moment they thought only of flight. Our casualties are surprisingly small considering the fire to which our men were exposed. Lieutenant Edwards, of the mounted infantry, was shot in the arm. Surgeon Major Shaw, of the 46th, was killed, and some 10 or 12 men, but fortunately, the Remington bullet wounds rather than kills, and the hospital was crowded with wounded men.

About 10 o'clock the cavalry came in in high spirits over their brilliant achievement. Many, of course, were missing in the darkness, but will no doubt turn up in the morning. Upon their return from the pursuit they were unable to find the guns over which they had charged, but these will doubtless be discovered at sunrise.

The enemy's force engaged was estimated at 13,000, and his plan of rolling up one chain of posts after another well conceived. The Egyptians fought well until our cavalry and guns took them in rear, and, had it not been for the gallantry of the defenders of Kassassin, would have carried the position before our reinforcements came upon the scene.

Further details are given by the correspondent, under date Ismailia, Wednesday, 3.45 p.m.—It is unquestionable that the 11 guns were for a time actually in the hands of our cavalry. When these returned from the pursuit of the enemy it was found that many were missing, among them Colonel Hume, who did not rejoin until Tuesday morning. The cavalry accordingly again spread out and traversed the country for some distance in search of their missing comrades, and, upon re-assembling, the horses were found to be so completely worn out that they were unable to move the guns. Having neither food nor forage at Kassassin, they had still four miles to march back to Mahsameh, and this they did never doubting for a moment that the guns would be found in the morning at the spot an which they were captured. Before dawn, however, the enemy returned and removed them. The dead left on the field of battle were found in the morning to have been mutilated ; the first time such a thing has occurred during the war. The Egyptian cavalry did not take part in the fight. They were massed on the hill on the right rear, and withdrew when our cavalry appeared in sight. The infantry stood on the hill, and fired wildly and without aim until the charging squadrons were within 30 yards of them, when they threw away everything and ran. It is believed that the enemy had as many as 40 guns in action against the two under Lieutenant Borrodaile. The ranges had been carefully measured by the enemy, who attacked in the dark in order to disconcert our gunners, who could not be acquainted either with the ground or distances.

The same correspondent relates that a fine incident is told of the first bearer company of the Army Hospital Corps. They were, by some movement of the troops, isolated. The medical officer in charge refused to allow the interruption in his duty of dressing the wounds which a change of position would have caused, and his 40 men filled their haversacks with sand, so as to make a rough shelter, took the rifles of the wounded, and defended their charge until the arrival of the cavalry put an end to the enemy's attack.

It is now known from prisoners that Arabi Pasha was present at the action on Monday, but that he did not take the command.

The troops which attacked did not come from Kafr Dowar, but belonged to the force at Tel-el-Kebir, strengthened by the 1st Regiment of Egyptian guards of three strong battalions from Cairo. The prisoners assert that only two batteries of artillery were engaged.

The sick and wounded from the front have all arrived at Ismailia.

On August 31, the same correspondent telegraphed from Mahsameh :—In respect to the brilliant Cavalry charge of Monday, it is only due to the Household troops to say that their own officers led them upon the guns. Sir Baker Russell's horse having been shot, Colonel Ewart was the first man among the guns. General Drury-Lowe and Staff were placed behind the first line and in front of the second. The enemy's infantry remained intact until the Cavalry were within twenty yards, when they broke and fled.

The *Times'* correspondent says :—" The time was about a quarter to ten, and guns suddenly ceased firing, for the order was given to the cavalry to charge. The result you know. The dense line of riflemen was broken like a sheet of glass ; the unhappy men fighting for Arabi were hurled backwards to the earth by shock of horse and dint of heavy blade ; and for some distance the excited troopers, who were lately sitting so serenely at Whitehall, chased the crowd of shrieking fugitives, cutting them down right and left."

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AT MAHUTA.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent telegraphing from Ismailia on Sunday says :—To give you an idea of the battle-ground on Thursday (Aug. 24) it should be remembered that the enemy occupied an extended line for about one mile along the Canal, with scouts for about two miles north. We advanced until near Tel-el-Mahuta, where our troops halted in front of the enemy's position. The enemy then had, perhaps, three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry—probably 6,000 men. During the day the reinforcements he received from the interior brought his forces up to quite double that number. He had altogether 12 guns, and these were well served and handled. The fight throughout the whole day was little more than an artillery duel, the only variation being the charge of our cavalry and the smart movements of our mounted infantry. Our own position facing that of the enemy consisted of some low sandhills near the railway line. The cavalry, who remained mounted, were on the right, the marines, the artillery, with the two field-guns in the centre, the York and Lancaster Regiment, with the tars and the two Gatlings, on the left. The enemy opened the ball at eight o'clock in the morning by sending a shell plump into the centre of our position. Another followed almost before we found out where the first one came from, and then another. It was time to look about, and this our General did right smartly, opening up a fire from our two-field guns, on a little sandhill. Overmatched, our guns kept pegging away with a will, the marines assisting when the artillery men retired for a brief spell from sheer exhaustion. There was no thought, however, of falling back. The General had despatched an orderly for reinforcement directly he took in the state of affairs, and we held our ground. The enemy threw his flanks forward, overlapping our little band by a long way. Both his cavalry and infantry deployed on our flank and opened a heavy fire, but so far as I can learn there were no casualties at all from his rifle fire. All the damage seems to have been caused by his shells. Neither cavalry nor infantry, however, were ever really engaged. They plainly shirked close quarters, and barring our one charge, our men could never get near them. It was tantalising to our brave men to stand still and be fired at without an opportunity of getting at their foes. It was more to their liking, however, than a strategic retirement, for all were hoping that when the reinforcements arrived there would be some smarter work. At four o'clock a portion of our reinforcements came up, consisting of two guns, which were most urgently needed, our artillery having been overmatched all day. About five o'clock came the battalions of Guards, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, being received with a hearty cheer. During the fight the enemy threw over 1,000 shells, many of them shrapnel. It was certainly fortunate that the majority were of the kind known as cold shell. It was not until nine o'clock that the firing ceased, and as the result of the day's work we had not budged an inch, and had taken 13 prisoners. Our casualties during the day amounted to six killed (all privates) and about 30 wounded, including five officers. We bivouacked on the field, forming our camp along the Canal towads Magfar. It may be mentioned that the enemy's fire was particularly good—far better than anything I had seen from him in the lines near Alexandria.

A later telegram from the same correspondent says :—The gallant stand of Thursday was followed up by more decisive military events of Friday, our troops at the front fully sustaining the high reputation they have already won. The advance guard, which sustained the whole brunt of the enemy's fire on Thursday, viz, the Life Guards, a few mounted infantry, half a battalion of marines and half a battalion of the 84th, were reinforced in the evening as I already mentioned, by considerable force, comprising the other half-battalion of the 84th, the 46th, the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, another half battalion of marines, the Guards under the Duke of Connaught, and 14 guns of the field artillery. These formed the first division. At daybreak the men fell in, were briefly inspected, and then took up their ground on the lines which had been held with such tenacity the previous day. An hour's anxious waiting without any movement being discernible caused much reconnoitering. It was then found that the enemy had withdrawn the greater portion of his force during the night and was now in full retreat into the interior. Not a moment was to be lost if a blow was to be struck, and our men were at once hurried forward. The marching was, however, terribly heavy, the sun's rays were fierce, and what wonder that 300 men fell out from the ranks. Many of the Guards I noticed among the stragglers, proving the truth of the old, saw that a little man marches a big man off his legs. It is no holiday work campaigning here. At eight o'clock our 18 guns of the Horse Artillery opened on the enemy's positions, but his reply was feeble and ineffective. Our men made some good practice, however, and in about one hour from the time of our having opened fire, the enemy was in full flight. His infantry bolted by train, and his cavalry at full gallop. In the meantime, however, the Life Guards (Blue), the 7th Dragoons, and a portion of the 4th Dragoons, advanced on the right, under General Drury-Lowe, with the object of falling upon them in the rear and cuting off their retreat. They were, however, only partially successful. They made their detour, and fell on the camp, the Guards and Dragoons going in at the gallop. In a moment it was all over. The few who hesitated were cut down, but the major portion had got clear away before our men came up. We then occupied the railway-station at Mahsameh, captured 75 trucks, which were found on the line, laden with provisions, many Remington rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, besides six Krupp guns. Despite the heavy travelling and the scorching sun, the gallant conduct of both Guards and Dragoons was most conspicuous. The day was not for the infantry ; it was again for the artillery men and the cavalry to do the work, and both did all they were asked in a manner which no troops could surpass. Our men rested at Mahsameh, and I returned to Tel-el-Mahuta, where I went over the enemy's lines. The position was a very strong one. The Canal, flanked by the high sandhills, had been turned into defensive works, trenches having been dug and artillery mounted in favourable positions, so that had they stood their ground it would have given us some trouble. The Canal was dammed in two places, the first just in front of our position on Thursday, and the second some little distance farther on. The latter dam was 12 ft. high and 40ft. wide, a formidable obstruction.

A SKIRMISH AT RAMLEH.

Reports received from Ramleh state that at about three on Sunday afternoon (Aug. 27) the two heavy guns recently placed in position beyond the lines on waterworks hill opened fire against the enemy's position on the left bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. About 20 rounds were fired, several of the shells exploding in the midst of the enemy's entrenchments, causing considerable damage. The enemy replied feebly. About five o'clock a conflagration was seen to the rear of the enemy's camp, about 10 miles beyond Ramleh. At 4.30 her Majesty's ship Minotaur, lying off Ramleh, fired at rather long intervals upon the enemy's outposts stationed in the direction of Aboukir, the enemy having erected redoubts on some small hillocks in that neighbourhood. The shells appeared also to burst in the midst of the enemy's position. From five until sunset the Minotaur's fire was more rapid. The enemy replied very feebly. Altogether there was but little movement in the enemy's lines. About noon strong outposts and a rather numerous force of cavalry were visible in the direction of Aboukir

CAPTURE OF ARABI'S CHIEF ADVISER.

Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's chief adviser, was captured on Sunday (Augt. 27). The correspondent of the *Standard* at Ismailia says that while General Drury-Lowe was surveying the village captured on Sunday a respectable man came up and entered into conversation with him in French. While they were talking an Egyptian officer passed as a prisoner under an escort. The Egyptian officer exclaimed to General Drury-Lowe, "That man you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command." The man was at once arrested. This capture, the correspondent adds, is of very great importance. It appears that Mahmoud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, alighted, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine-driver caught sight of our soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, came down the hill, and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind, walked up to the General, and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognised by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi himself, the capture is the most important which could have been effected. Mahmoud Fehmy is the most distinguished pupil which the military school of Cairo has produced. Before the troubles began he was Inspector-general of Fortifications. When Arabi rose to power he supported him warmly, and was by him named Minister of Public Works. He designed the lines of Kafr Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir, going to the latter place nominally to give his advice to Rached Bey, who commands the troops there, but practically he took the command out of the latter's hands. All the important telegrams which have fallen into our hands are addressed to Mahmoud Fehmy, and it is evident that he had despatched some wholly fabulous accounts of the fighting, since the telegrams both from Arabi and Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations upon the victories which he had reported.

ARAI'S SUPPORTERS AT CAIRO.

A *Times'* telegram from Alexandria, August 31, says :—News comes from Cario late last night that on the 29th there was a meeting of Notables at the house of Soliman Noureddin. The Cadi, Sheikh Mohamed Selim, and the Governor of Ismailia were present. Speeches were made recognising Arabi as sole ruler of Egypt. Yaom Bey, Prefect of Police, hearing this, declared against Arabi, and ordered the arrest of all persons present, and is organising Turkish police for the protection of the Khedive's interests. The Governor of El-Arish declared for Arabi, and influenced two tribes of Bedouins in his favour.

Hassan Effendi, of Kantara, on the Canal, pretending to be favourable to the English, is stated to be in constant communication with Arabi.

THE CAPTURED MIDSHIPMAN.

Mrs. DeChair has received the following letter from Mrs. Stone, wife of Stone Pasha :—" Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 12, 1882.—Dear Madam,—A mother myself, fully able to appreciate the deep distress into which you have been thrown by the news which the telegraph so rapidly transmitted to England concerning the capture of your noble young midshipman son, it is with peculiar pleasure that I fulfilled a promise made to him a few days since to 'write to his mother,' hoping to give you at least some alleviation of your anxiety by assuring you of his perfect health and comfortable surroundings during his captivity. God grant that even before this shall reach you the news of his exchange and restoration to his ship may be telegraphed to you ! By the circumstances of service, my husband and my only son were absent from Cairo at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria, and I found myself, with three daughters, cut off from them and isolated, the only family of Christians in the European quarter of the city. While making vain attempts to escape, we heard one night a fearful uproar in the streets, and learned that it was caused by the reception of an English prisoner of high grade ; most people said it was Admiral Seymour who had been captured and brought to the capital. Then we heard it was not the Admiral, but some other high official. Truth was difficult to learn in Cairo in those days. Finally came, to my great relief, the order permitting us to depart, and then the Under-Minister of War requested me to visit the English prisoner, and see the manner in which he was treated, and thus be able to deny reports which he said were circulated in Alexandria to the effect that he was cruelly treated. He desired me to speak freely with the captive, ask any questions, and propose any change of treatment that might add to his comfort. Accompanied by one of my daughters, I drove to the place where he was guarded, expecting to find some veteran officer of the navy closely confined. Arrived there, I found that the place looked anything else than a prison. It was the school of the young Egyptian princes —a little palace in the centre of a beautiful garden—near Abdin Pasha. We entered a pretty reception room, and a fair young English lad came forward smiling to meet me saying he was the prisoner I had come to visit. He was the picture of youth and health, with all the surroundings of such luxury as can be seen in the Egyptian capital. The apartment that he occupied is that of the Khedive's eldest son, and his north-country clothing had been replaced by an elegant suit of white linen, much more suitable to the climate of Cairo in August. I laughingly told him he looked to me more like a young English prince at home than a prisoner of war, and he replied that he was called the 'guest of Arabi Pasha,' and that he had only to express a wish for anything, except for liberty, and it was gratified, if possible. I remained with him an hour and a half in pleasant conversation and could find nothing in which to add to his comfort but some English books and a few drawing materials. Two young Egyptians who speak English remained constantly with him, and seemed to take pride in doing everything in their power to please him. These young men followed me to my carriage, and promised to serve him faithfully. I wish you could see him as I did; it would comfort your heart to see him looking so cheerful and brave. I wrote to the Minister, thanking him for his kindness to the young gentleman, and urging upon him the duty of humanity. He replied, giving me his sacred promise, that he should be carefully guarded from violence, and well card for, and all my suggestions strictly carried out. I called upon a colonel who is under great obligations to my husband, and who is devoted to my son, and charged him to watch over the young prisoner and protect him as he would protect my son, and had his promises. Should he need any pecuniary assistance, this officer has orders to do all that may be necessary on my husband's account. He will be a faithful friend in case of need. Materially, your dear son is perfectly comfortable ; his only desire seemed to be that his mother should be informed of his perfect health and good treatment, and that he might soon be restored to his ship and his duty. His manly conduct has produced a great effect upon his captors. Should information reach me, as it probably will, concerning your son, I shall repeat my intrusion upon you acting as I am sure an English mother would do towards me should my son fall thus in her way. Believe me, dear madam, with entire sympathy, sincerely yours.—JEANNIE STONE."

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

ALEXANDRIA, August 31.

In the absence of any active employment officers naturally become critical, and on two points I think remarks very generally made deserve attention. We are now fortifying Ramleh with such guns as we can obtain from Egyptian forts, and our strongest artillery there are seven-ton guns thus obtained ; yet those forts contained innumerable stronger guns and immense stores of powder. Why are they not used ? Because on taking possession of the forts we destroyed them. In one fort alone we destroyed four valuable cannon, and rolled into the sea 8,000 barrels of first-class English powder. Surely this waste was needless. Had there been any fear of the Egyptians again seizing the forts it would have been easy to have deferred the work of destruction until the last hour.

The other point is in reference to the use of balloons. There is now no doubt that had the exact state of Arabi's troops been known after the bombardment 600 Marines could have saved the town. Yet, in uncertainty as to whether Arabi had fled or was posted in force on Pompey Pillar Hill, the landing of such a force would have been foolhardy. A balloon in these circumstances would have been invaluable, but here possibly its employment might have been impossible. Under present conditions, however, a balloon at Ramleh would be not only invaluable, but perfectly practicable. We are ignorant as to whether the troops are still behind the Kafr-ed-Dowar lines, and we are equally ignorant as to the forces at Tel-el-Kebir. Unfortunately not a single balloon accompanies the expeditioa.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Queen (says the *Court Circular*) was greatly gratified by the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's success near Mahuta, and heard by telegraph with thankfulness of the safety of her beloved son the Duke of Connaught.

The Governor of Alexandria, by order of the military authorities, has issued a notice that all cafés shops, places of amusement, and all circulation in the streets are to be closed at 10 in the evening. The Europeans considered such a step very arbitrary, and especially as in the European quarter in this climate in summer they are accustomed to dine late, and sit at the cafés in the open until midnight.

The friends of Lord Charles Beresford (says the *Daily News* correspondent) heard at Alexandria on Tuesday with regret that on his arrival at head-quarters at Ismailia, Sir Garnet Wolseley, doubtless for high military reasons, declined to allow Lord Charles to accompany the army in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the Khedive. His Highness intervened by telegram on behalf of Lord Charles Beresford, but without success. The Egyptian aides-de camp of the Khedive who know the country and speak the language were readily accepted by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Those who were afloat in the harbour of Alexandria at noon on Tuesday witnessed the unusual sight of keel-hauling three Arab sailors on board the Egyptian frigate Soada. They were tried by court-martial, found guilty of mutiny, and underwent this terrible punishment. The men were first flogged, and then tied to a rope hauled up to the portside yard-arm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel, and hauled up to the starboard side yar-darm. It is needless to say that death soon terminated their sufferings.

Sultan Pasha, attended by Ferid Pasha, six clerks and six Kawasses, was to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley as the Khedive's commissioner, and explain to the population of the districts through which the British army passes that its mission is solely to reestablish the Khedive's authority, and free the country from military despotism.

I regret to report a good deal of ill-health from diarrhœa and dysentery among our troops, says the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*. Seeing that the summer is exceptionally cool, that the majority of the troops are at Ramleh, the healthiest part of Egypt, and that the fleet is singularly free from illness, the fact requires some explanation. It is not, I think, difficult to find. The sailors on board are subject to strict discipline—an occasional fling on shore produces temporary ill effects which a fortnight without leave soon cures. The soldiers, on the other hand, are followed by crowds of pedlars, not allowed, indeed, to sell intoxicating liquors, but, with this exception, apparently without restraint. Fruit in all stages of greenness, iced lemonade made out of any water, and indigestible compounds of all sorts are at their disposal. With necessary and continual exposure to the hot sun the result is unavoidable.

On Wednesday morning (says the *Times* correspondent), with the Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, M.P., I rode out to visit the scene of the charge delivered by the Household troops. The scene was horrible beyond description. It would do no good to suggest the disgusting appearance of the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers, hacked, slashed, mutilated, almost out of the semblance of humanity by the long broad-swords of the Guards. One young officer still held an untouched cigarette in his stiffened fingers. A young soldier of the Blues was lying with hands and feet partly crossed, as if asleep. Two other Guardsmen lie dead in a tent at Kassassin with wounds which harmed not the brave soldiers, who were past all pain, but which will bring lasting infamy on the Egyptian army.

The troops for the most part believed that the enemy tried to poison the water of the Sweet Water Canal, by throwing corpses in, but this is in the last degree improbable, as the Koran enjoins, and their universal custom enforces, that those killed in action shall be buried with proper ceremonies. The bodies of the dead which have been found floating in the Canal were probably those of men who were wounded in the first action, and tried in vain to cross the Canal.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

On August 31st the *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed from Mahsameh :—Colonel Goodenough has now organised his Artillery. His Indian troops are pressing on to the front. The delay in the advance is entirely due to want of transport. Hitherto the Army has been practically without transport, and now depends entirely upon the sailors with their launches in the Canal, and the railway, where, so far, only one engine is available.

The troops in front are with the greatest difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessaries of life. The horses of the Cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days.

To the plagues of sand flies by night and heat by day have now been added those of flies by day, these having during the last forty-eight hours appeared in immense numbers, attracted, it is supposed, by the scent of blood.

THE CONVENTION.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed on August 31 :—The Turkish Government, as I ventured yesterday to predict, has requested that the stipulation about landing troops should be so modified or supplemented as to admit of their being landed in case of necessity at Alexandria, and proceeding thence overland to Aboukir. The Minister for Foreign Affairs went for this purpose at a late hour last night to the British Embassy at Therapia, and held a long interview with Lord Dufferin. The request in itself is not unreasonable, for it would be impossible in bad weather to land troops at Aboukir, even supposing that the forts, which are still in the hands of the insurrectionists, should offer no resistance. Lord Dufferin could not, however, give any answer until he received instructions, which are expected to arrive today.

It is believed in well-informed Turkish circles that Baker Pasha will be appointed aide-de- camp to the Turkish Commander.

To-day there are significant indications on the part of the Porte of a desire to establish more friendly relations with England.

AUSTRALIA *VS.* ENGLAND.

WE have no real excuse for the defeat of England's crack eleven on Monday and Tuesday last by Australia : explanation there may be, but explanation does not presuppose excuse. The English team had been selected with all the care that could well have been taken. Of course differences of opinion will always exist as to the selection of the two or three last places in a cricket eleven and still more, in the event of a defeat, will a certain number of "generals after the battle" be found. There was some grumbling before the match began that two fast bowlers, instead of Ulyett only in that capacity, had not been selected for England : the claims of Crossland, of Lancashire, were stongly urged in many quarters ; but on the whole, considering that some feeling had been lately openly displayed at the Oval on the subject of the fairness of his delivery, it is perhaps as well that he was not played. At any rate, the loss of this match does not seem to be due (like that of the defeat of the Gentlemen of England by the Austra-

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lians) to any deficiency of fast (or other) bowling; but rather to the unexpected collapse of our batting, especially in the second innings, when, even allowing for the difficulty of the wicket any reasonable odds would at one time have been laid on England's getting the runs, and with wickets to spare. Of course there was some luck in the match that element makes itself more or less manifest in every two matches out of three; and if it needed argument on this occasion it would be shown conclusively in the fact that a team which, taken individually, was 40 per cent. stronger than that of the Players and 80 per cent. stronger than the Past and Present Cantab team—both of which had recently defeated the Colonists—should have been unable to do what those two weaker elevens had both accomplished. Some one or other must have the luck, in the state of ground and weather: it happened to fall to the visitors; but suppose it had been on England's side, few of us would have been ready to allow that to it alone han an English victory been attributable. The wicket was a wet one, the ground soft and likely to show the effects of wear and tear before the end of a second day. The Australians themselves would admit this tacitly, by their selection to go in first on willing the toss; but we can hardly console ourselves that even this advantage can account for our defeat. Matters seemed to begin well for England, when the Australians made so poor a stand on the first innings—only three of them making double figures, and all down for 63. It is not often that a bowler, however deadly on his day and on a wicket to suit his pitch, is thoroughly on the spot and at his very best for two days running; and yet, to England's discomfiture such on this occasion was the case with Spofforth. Early in the season he had not come off so well, and his former designation of "Demon" seemed to be no longer applicable. But his very best form now came back to him, aided by the wicket; and to the coincidence of his being well on the spot for two successive days we must trace the failure of the English team to play up to their batting reputation. We make no allowance for an error which let off Massie early in his second innings: such slips are the chance of the game, and if defeats are once to be excused on the score of laches of fielding, it might be as well to let the field quietly look on, each hit run to the boundary, and the score reckon accordingly. There is as much luck, in one sense, in a batsman just managing to stop some one especially deadly ball early in his innings and then getting "set," as there is in a fieldsman letting a chance pass with the same result to the batsman. Either might, if the ball was to be played over again, play with an opposite effect; but that does not affect the merit or demerit of having been equal or unequal to the occasion at a given moment. The first innings of England ought to have produced better results than it did, even allowing for Spofforth and the wicket combined. However, it closed so far in favour of England that it left the Australians 38 runs to the bad. The light had been defective, especially towards the last. Had the Australians stopped in another hour for a further 25 runs or so, the chances of England would really have been better; for they would have commenced the second day with about five wickets still to fall, and the wicket for the moment in better condition than at any other period of the match—a contingency well worth the extra runs conceded for the privilege of some batting on the second day before the wicket got tattered. But in any case, England seemed to have no ground for dissatisfaction at the result of affairs on Monday night; and when the game recommenced on Tuesday, though Australia scored rather more freely than on Monday—thanks to the reprieve accorded to Massie—it was a fair performance to get them all down for 122; and, with only 85 to win, the match looked all the way in England's favour. Two wickets for 15 looked hardly average scoring for even the small modicum of runs required: the wicket was playing very badly, having got worn and lively during the last hour or two, and making each ball very uncertain, especially from Spofforth's delivery. When the third wicket had run the score to 51 England's chance looked well. Mr. W. G. Grace had fallen; but Messrs. Lyttelton and Lucas played so steadily that it seemed as if they might tire Spofforth, whose pace was tremendous; and if that could once be done scoring might become simplified. But, after a long and patient stand for few runs, these two were parted. When both were dismissed there were still five wickets—surely good for 19 runs? But they fell for a dozen between them; and popular congratulation on the ground must have convinced the Australians, if they need such conviction, that Englishmen know how to take a defeat with goodwill. To lose by seven runs is not much on paper, and is even less on turf. Nevertheless, it is a defeat, fair and square, so far as any one cricket match, with concomitant luck one way or other, can be so. After all, the luck of Australia was no greater than that of Oxford *vs.* Cambridge in 1881, when Oxford had only three bats worth talking about and one bowler, and all four managed to come off in the match—a quadruple event which would not happened once in ten times, if so often. No one supposes, not even the Australians themselves, that their team is really individually or collectively equal to that which they have now defeated; but that fact in one sense makes their victory, especially after an uphill game on the second day, all the more creditable to them. We may fairly regret that weather and want of time saved Australia from three inevitable defeats from the Orleans Club, Gentlemen (return), and M.C.C. severally; but none the less we must own that we have no longer the monopoly of skill in the game that we once had, and that a team such as the Australians—playing daily together for weeks—cannot be despised even by our best eleven of the country. Five times out of six, no doubt, the English team would have had a comparatively easy task; but this sixth occasion, wirh wicket, luck, and Spofforth against them, cropped up just when national *amour propre* was at stake, and we have nothing to do but to hope for better fortune hereafter when the Colonists may again spend a season with us.

The match was a bowler's one; and by bowling it was decided. No amount of batting skill could have made long scores on such a wicket. In a batsman's match, or in one in which both branches of the game had fair scope, the English team would have showed up very differently; but in a match such as this, when bowlers had all their own way on both sides, the most formidable bowler carried the day; and it must be contessed that in bowling the Australians showed more strongly than we did, and hence their victory.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st Sept. 1882.

Staff. Major-Genl. G. B. Harman, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff with the Expedry. Force in Egypt.

Major and Bt. Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, to be a Dy. Adjt. and Qr.mr.-Gen. (Intelligence Dept.) at Head-quarters with the Expedry. Force in Egypt.

Capt. W. Cooke-Coills, the R. I. Rifles, to be a Dy. Asst. Adjt. and Qr.mr.-Gen.

Capt R. Auld, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Dy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qr.mr.-Gen., vice Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. B. Tulloch, the Welsh Regt., who vacates that appointment.

Capt. J. E. Josselyn, R. A., to be a Brig.-Major (for R. A.), vice Capt. and Bt. Major J. Alleyne, R. A.

The appointment of Capt. G. M. Bullock, the Devonshire Regt., as Brigade-Major on the Staff, is dated 11th July, and not 1st July, as stated in the "Gazette" of 30th June.

Remount Depot, Col. W. E. Marsland, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command.

Reserve Depots, Col. W. J. Chads, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. S. G. S. Cotton, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt., with local and temporary rank, A. P. M. A. A. Portelli, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to have the local rank of Major in Egypt whilst serving with the Expdry. Force in that country, instead of the local rank of Capt.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

ADMIRALTY, 31st Aug. 1882.

The following promotion has been made from this date:—

Lieut. the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe to be Comdr. in H. M.'s Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 1st Sept. 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 21st July, 1876—

Comdr. G. F. H. Parker has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

Chaplain and Naval Instr. the Rev. J. Cawston, D.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Paymaster W. Blakeney has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* KHIMJEE POONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs and applied for a postponement of the case until 25th November, on the ground that the summons has not been served on the defendants. The application was granted.

RAMLULAS POKEERMAL *vs.* HURRY CANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, represented the second, third and fourth defendants, and applied to have the case transferred to the list of long causes.

Mr. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff and consented to the transfer. He stated that the first defendant was an insolvent and admitted the plaintiff's claim in his schedule.

The case was transferred to the long-cause list.

VINAYKRAO GANESHJEE *vs.* GOPALCHUND JOOGRAJ AND OTHERS.

The claim in this suit was for Rs. 6,872-15. The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the amount claimed was upon an account adjusted and signed by the defendants giving credit for certain proceeds of articles sold by the defendants for the plaintiff.

While the cashier in the dmploy of the dlaintiff was giving his evidence, one Chuttersey who was sitting near the Advocate's table, said something.

His Lordship.—Who is that man?

Mr. Budroodin.—He is the plaintiff's moonim, my lord.

His Lordship (to the interpreter).—Tell him to stand up. Ask him what he means by interrupting the court. Ask him why he put words into the witness's mouth.

The man promise i not to do so again.

His Lordship.—Tell him if such a thing occurs again I shall send him immediately to jail.

The claim being proved a decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,872-15, with interest at six per cent., from the 6th July last, with costs.

KHIMJEE VURDHMAN AND ANOTHER *vs.* J. G. SIGG-SULZER AND OTHERS.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,158-3-5, being the balance of an account in respect of 429 bales of cotton sold and delivered to the defendants, who recently carried on business in Bombay under the name of Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer & Co.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, represented the plaintiffs, and stated that Messrs. Payne and Gilbert had entered an appearance for the defendants. The latter used to purchase cotton from the plaintiffs, the last adjustment of the accounts having taken place on the 34th ultimo. The learned counsel said that on Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer going into liquidation, Messrs. Volger and Meilli, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, were appointed to look after the affairs of that firm, and they had received instructions from Europe not to pay any bills exceeding Rs. 100 in amount until the assets and liabilities of Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co. were ascertained. Accordingly, when the plaintiffs presented their bill for payment it was rejected for the present.

In a joint affidavit made by Messrs. Volger and Meilli they stated their belief that all the claims against Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co. would be paid up in full; and they denied that there was any intention to remove any of the assets out of the jurisdiction of the court.

A decree was given for the amount claimed with nine per cent. interest from the 24th ultimo and costs.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS suit is brought by the plaintiff against his sister Dossibai and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to be passed by Dossibai to the plaintiff. The hearing was resumed to-day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, being further examined by Mr. Starling, said.—I recollect the prosecution instituted by Heerjeebhoy against Bapoojee. I, Dossibai, and my sons were summoned to appear in the Police Court on a charge of abetting the forgery committed by Bapoojee. We were at once discharged. Dorabjee was in the Police Court as a witness. Before the pearls suit was tried Dossibai had complained to Sir Frank Souter of some forgeries committed against her. I believe Sir Frank Souter came to my house in January last with respect to the complaint.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen.—My wife has some property separate from my own. I do not lay claim to that property. I remember my getting into difficulties. I believe I was arrested in 1879. I remember filing my petition and schedule in the Insolvency Court. I remember a deed of composition being entered into with my creditors. The deed was prepared by my wife; and according to it, my creditors were to receive from her four annas in the rupee. I cannot say if any time was fixed for the payment of the money. My wife paid the money. My property had disappeared in the losses. My wife had to sell some portions of her property. I do not know if Dossibai had to borrow money for the purpose of paying my creditors. I know that she sold her jewels and ornaments to pay off my debts. I do not know that in April, 1880, Dossibai had to repay a loan to Mr. Mehta. I do not know if my wife had to borrow money from Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Kama. This is the cheque relating to it; but I have no knowledge of her money transactions. In 1880 I sometimes received cheques from Dossibai, and got them cashed, and paid the money to her. I was anxious to settle with my creditors, for the sake of my reputation. People were willing to lend money on the security of my wife, as she was possessed of property. They would not have lent me money.

Q.—Did you not join with your wife in borrowing money?

A.—I did not. I did not see the promissory note dated the 6th September, 1881, on the 14th December last. On that day I did not see any document bearing an anna stamp. It is not true that the plaintiff on the morning of the 14th December last asked Dossibai for the repayment of a loan. The plaintiff used to request my wife to lend him money, but I did not attend to these matters in particular. I did not hear Dossibai say to the plaintiff she had no money.

Re-examined.—My wife is quite capable of managing her own affairs, and I always left her free in that respect. Until the plaintiff sent letters to Dossibai I did not hear that he had lent her money.

To the court.—I never authorized Dossibai to borrow money on my credit, or as my agent.

Currimbhoy Caderbhoy, a trader, said that he had seen a number of cups similar to those represented in the photos handed over to him. He saw them at the house of Dossibai in November, 1880. Dossibai told him that the cups belonged to Dorabjee, and asked him to lend her Rs. 2,000 on their security, saying that she wanted the loan for the plaintiff. Witness declined to lend the money.

Muncherjee Dossabhoy Francis said he had made an affidavit in a mortgage suit against Cowasjee Jussawalla. He had been to Dossibai's house with the last witness about the time of his making the affidavit. The photos shown to the witness appeared to represent cups similar to those he had seen at Dossibai's house. Witness was quite certain as to having seen one of the cups represented in a photo. Dossibai had asked the last witness for a loan of Rs. 2,000 on the security of the cups. She said that the cups belonged to Dorabjee, and the money was required for him.

Mr. Flynn, chief translator and interpreter of the High Court, then gave evidence as an expert regarding the handwriting of the documents put in in the case. Looking at exhibit No. 10 (a letter purporting to be in the plaintiff's handwriting, dated the 23rd January, 1881), and comparing it with the admitted handwriting of the plaintiff, as contained in exhibits B, C, and E, there appeared to be a general esemblance between the two, but he was not sure that they were written by the same hand. Mr. Flynn made a similar observation with regard to exhibit No. 11 (a letter dated the 20th August, 1881) and No. 15 (the draft of the promissory note now sued on).

In his cross-examination, Mr. Flynn said that he saw a tremour in exhibit No. 15, and pointed out certain letters which he said were not written in an off-hand manner. Some of the letters were made up of different strokes, and awkwardly formed. On the other hand, there was no trace of tremour in exhibits B, C, and E, which were written without restraint. He doubted the genuineness of exhibit J, (the promissory note in the case.)

In his re-examination, Mr. Flynn said that in some cases there was a tendency in the writer to break up his letters. He did not think that exhibit No. 15 could have been written by the same person who wrote the exhibits B, C, and E. He had pretty strong doubt that exhibits B, C, and E, and the other documents shown to him, were all written by the same hand.

The judge.—What is your opinion on the whole as to these documents?

Witness.—I have a strong doubt as to their genuineness.

The judge.—Do you think your doubt is so strong that you would not like the court to act upon them, without their being supported by other evidence?

Witness.—Yes, it is quite so strong.

The judge.—At the same time, I think, Mr. Flynn, you are not quite positive that the documents are not genuine?

Witness.—I am not.

Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, one of the interpreters of the Small Causes Court, being called, said he was directed by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to bring to his Lordship's notice that a summons was served on him at a quarter to twelve o'clock that day; and when summonses were served at the last moment, as in the present case, great inconvenience was caused.

Mr. Starling said that as they did not know what day they should want the witness, they waited till the last moment.

The judge remarked that much inconvenience would no doubt be caused if a summons were served in the middle of the day. His Lordship directed the witness to tell the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court that he would see that the practice of serving summonses at the eleventh hour did not grow to an abuse. In the present case he thought the inconvenience was caused by mere accident.

Mr. Bapoojee being examined by Mr. Starling, said he had often given his evidence on questions of handwriting as an expert. Looking at exhibit No. 15, and comparing it with exhibits B, C, and E, he thought that they were not written by the same hand. He thought that the same hand wrote the three exhibits and exhibit No. 10. As to No. 11, the witness was of opinion that it was a tracing, and the writing was more or less shaky.

The judge.—What kind of shakiness is it? Is it the shakiness of extreme care or of old age?

Witness said he would call it a shakiness of extreme care. He thought he had seen exhibit J in Dorabjee's possession. Comparing the exhibit with some genuine letters of Dossibai, the witness said, the handwritings of the documents did not agree.

Mr. Budroodeen.—Mr. Flynn says that he has only some doubt as to the genuineness of exhibit J. Would you modify your statement now that you have heard his opinion?

A.—No. I had seen this document before, and expressed the same opinion to the plaintiff. I am familiar with Dossibai's handwriting.

The case for the defence having been closed,

Mr. Budroodeen, for the plaintiff, said that in this case there were many charges and countercharges of forgery, and documents put in by one party were objected to by the other. Leaving aside for a moment all consideration of these documents, the learned counsel proposed to go upon such facts as were perfectly established and admitted. The first question which he would consider was, What was the position of Dossibai and Dorabjee in the early part of 1880? It was admitted that the defendant Cowasjee was about the middle of 1879 in embarrassed circumstances, and his pecuniary position was about as bad as bad could be. He was compelled to fall back on the resources of his wife, who compromised the claims of her husband's creditors to a great extent out of her private fortune. The debts amounted to Rs. 60,000 and Dossibai had to look about for money to meet the heavy claims. She had no cash, her only tangible property being a bungalow at Tardeo, the furniture, and jewellery. Was it likely, under these circumstances, that Dossibai should, instead of readily accepting a loan from her brother Dorabjee, be in a position to lend him Rs. 3,000? It was impossible that she could have spared the money at a time when she had to pay off the heavy debts of her husband. Dossibai had indeed the creditors to sign a deed of a composition, but it was a very suspicious circumstance that she did not produce it; and her evidence on the point was given in a falteringe, evasive, and disingenuous manner. On the 7th April, 1880, Dossibai deposited in the bank some currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, to the credit of her account. It was admitted that these very notes were given by the plaintiff on the previous day to Dossibai; but it was alleged that she had obtained these notes from the plaintiff in exchange for smaller ones. Counsel contended that Dossibai's evidence on the point was absolutely false and unreliable.

SEPTEMBER 19.

THE case was called on for further hearing to-day, when Mr. Budroodeen continued his address for the plaintiff. He said that the story about the exchange of notes being made by the plaintiff for the purpose of giving colour to a fraud which he intended to carry out at some future date against the defendants was absurd. At that time the squabble between the plaintiff and the defendants had not taken place, and the plaintiff could have no motive to practise a fraud upon the defendants.

The judge.—Prudent nations lay up materials of war in times of peace.

Mr. Budroodeen replied that the plaintiff was not at all likely to go to the trouble of actually selling his Coorla Mill debentures for the purpose of carrying out a fraud. The story of the plaintiff, on the other hand, that these debentures were sold by him in order to lend Rs. 2,000 to Dossibai, who had urgently asked for it, was very probable. Dossibai could not give reasonable explanations as to how she was enabled to make some of the payments to the creditors. It was said that the plaintiff received small currency notes in exchange for larger ones. Where were those notes? They were not to the plaintiff's credit in the bank account, nor could the plaintiff have paid them to anybody, because he owed no money. These and other circumstances, Mr. Budroodeen said, made the defendant's story about the Rs. 2,000 utterly improbable, and compelled them to put a forced construction on every act. On the other hand, there was not even ordinary difficulty in believing the plaintiff's story. The plaintiff was possessed of means, and was quite in a position to give the money as a loan to Dossibai, who had to make considerable payments. As to the loan of Rs. 3,000 which Dossibai said she had advanced on the 18th March to the plaintiff, it was not shown what he did with the money. The defence suggested that the plaintiff was about that time pressed by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank; but they did not call Mr. Stead, as they could have easily done, to give evidence in support of this allegation.

Mr. Budroodeen's address was not finished when the court adjourned.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Calcutta High Court, appellate side, will close for the Doorga-Pooja vacation from Monday, the 18th September, to Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1882. Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Norris will sit as the vacation Judges, except during the Government and Court day holidays. Motions and cases in which attorneys and others are engaged will be heard on Monday and Thursday at 11 a. m. The offices on the appellate side will close from the 11th October to the 11th November.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

PISCICULTURE.—Noting the ignominious failure of previous efforts to introduce English fish into the Neilgherry waters the Government have declined to entertain a proposal by Mr. Barlow to make another attempt. As Mr. H. S. Thomas, our celebrated fishing Civilian, is now in Ootacamund, the matter might be referred to him.—*South of India Observer.*

WOUNDING RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.—A few evenings ago, while divine service was being held in the Lutheran Mission Chapel, at Tanah Street, Purserwalkum, certain Hindus conducted a procession through the street, accompanied by tom-toms and music. On the procession nearing the chapel, a messenger desired the members to cease interrupting the service, but no heed was taken of this and the disturbers continued to play till they approached the chapel, and it was not until the intimation that the circumstance would be reported to the Police authorities had been received that the music was stopped. The Pastor of the Chapel complained to the Commissioner of Police who has directed the Inspector of the Division to institute inquiries into the matter as early as practicable. If satisfactory evidence is forthcoming, criminal proceedings, it is said, will be taken against the Hindus.—*Madras Times.*

TRIAL OF THE SALEM RIOTERS.

SALEM, Sept. 15.

THE Court of the Special Magistrate was yester day occupied till too late to enable me to despatch a report of the proceedings in time for that day's post, in the trial of 21 prisoners for offences under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Shephard, the Government Pleader, prosecuted on behalf of the Government, and the accused were defended by Mr. Pritchard, barrister-at-law.

Inspector Johnson was the first witness. He deposed that on the 16th ultimo he was on duty all day at the mosque, and had 24 men in a body in the old standing mosque guard, where he remained from 8-30 a. m. to 5 p.m. At about 10 a.m. Mr. Mullally and Major Whitlock went to the guard, when witness reported all quiet, and that some men had gone for food. He had heard of a disturbance at 7 a.m. at Salem, but all was then quiet. At 11-30 a.m. a crowd commenced to fill up Manikum Moodelly's street, and the banks of the river; they were whistling with their fingers, and now and then cried out. Some of those on the Gogay side had sticks and swords. The whistling appeared to be a signal as it was replied to all along the roads. Witness sent eight men to strengthen the mosque guard, which made it up to fourteen; he accompanied them, and posted them across the road, Manikum Moodelly—Police Constables 522 and 636 in charge. Orders were then given to them. This was at about noon. Witness returned to his own 16 men, and assembled them under the tree. The crowd was rapidly increasing and was noisy. At 12-30 p.m. he sent word to the Superintendent of Police. He knew Manikum Moodelly was an influential man; he knocked at his door, which was locked inside: there was no lock outside: the hasp was lose. Witness knocked for about 10 minutes at the door, but received no answer. The crowd had again increased, and had guns, and sticks and swords; accused No. 8 had a gun: witness spoke to him near the potter's house, and he replied "It is our day to-day, and we will finish our work before the sun goes down." Witness returned to his men: he did not send down a written report, but a verbal one, by constable 131. The crowd broke in on the mosque from the Gogay side, not from witness's side: they got on the mosque and began pelting stones, and forced the police back to the arrack shop, No 58. Before the arrival of Mr. Mullally and the Police Superintendent, witness made no attempt to arrest any one, or to clear the Mosque, as the crowd was too great. Witness could not say what became of the other guard, the crowd was so large. When the Police Superintendent, Mr. Mullally, and Mr. Ashton arrived, they brought no additional men. Witness was on foot moving about: his pony was near the toddy shop; witness could not say at what time this was. Mr. Mullally went in front of witness, and in full sight of the building, and advised the crowd to resist from the demolition of the mosque, and to disperse. The stones were flying quickly, and some of the crowd were jumping about with swords and sticks. The rioters had thrown a guard across the road of the mosque: that guard was 40 or 50 strong. Mr. Mullally spoke to the crowd for a short time, and then returned to the police, and directed them to load. This having been done, the police were ordered to fire a volley; they fired a volley among the crowd: some of the constables fired in the air; witness was sure of this, as he had to knock down some of the carbines with his whip. The volley had no effect, as far as he could see; the crowd did not budge; only one volley was fired by the police. They did not reload after this. The rioters during this time were at work knocking down the mosque: they commenced demolishing it as soon as they got upon it. They first broke the flower pots around the building. Prisoner No. 1 ignited the pandal in front with a fire brand which he obtained from a potter's house. The rioters had commenced to demolish the mosque before the officials arrived. The crowd on the mosque stoned the Police. The people in this street were comparatively quiet: those on the mosque had crowbars, picks, hatchets, knives, &c. Two picks and two crowbars, now before the Court, were found at the Mosque. No. 1 set fire to the mosque before the officials arrived. Witness and Inspector Ashton fired several rounds; the Police loaded for them. Mr. Mullally directed them to cease fire, as it had not the desired effect. The Mahomedan quarters, after this, were fired, and the women were crying out for 1½ hour. After Mr. Mullally came, Messrs. Wilkinson and Pritchard appeared. Witness and party were at the arrack shop. The Police kept the Mussulmans back; they were ready to fall on the Hindus, to save the mosque. The Mussulmans complained of people being injured, and children lost. Mohammed Saib reported the loss of his child; Syed Peer's idiot child was cut up. Mr, Mullally went to where the witness was: witness remained 1½ hour after Mr. Mullally came. A line was drawn across the road, but he did not notice the man that prisoner No. 13, Eswarree Chetty, was in the crowd and had a gun; the men that drew the line had swords, spears, and daggers: they ordered the police back, and "salaamed" them in insolence, and waived their swords in the air. The police did not cross the line. Witness had been in Salem since 1880. He could say there were numerous strangers in the crowd. Sometimes a man would have a mark of ashes on his forehead, at other times all over his body. Witness identified Nos. 1, 8, 10, 13 and 15 as in the crowd. No. 1 had a gun, No. 8 a gun, No. 10 a club and was calling the people in Manikum Moodelliar's street to come on. He was on the pial of a house near the mosque. No. 13 had a gun. Witness saw him near the tree, also several times in the crowd going backwards and forwards, and taking an active part in the riot. No. 15 had a spear and dagger in his hands. Witness saw the houses on fire, and the three sucking pigs: two were hung up in the well, and one in the mosque. Witness remained at the mosque till 5-30 p. m., he was away only about 10 minutes. The crowd began to disperse towards the Mussulman houses.

Cross-examination reserved.

Syed Peer Saib, examined by the Government Pleader, deposed that he remembered the 16th August, the day before Kutba; the Hindus went to destroy the mosque. The crowd attempted to enter his house, which was near the mosque. He was in the house, with his family, on the day in question. Among them was a boy, an idiot. The crowd entered, when two or three others ran away: the idiot youth was at the back of the house; there was a street there: the boy remained behind; witness ran into the house, and when he next saw the boy he was cut in the neck, &c. Witness was absent from his son one hour: when he next saw him, he was lying down, but alive, his arms and cheeks being cut. He took him inside, and his house was set fire to, he could not say how. He cooked no food that day in the house. He did not think the crowd would hurt the idiot boy, or that they would kill him. Prisoners Nos. 13, 12 and 11 had guns. No. 11 had a gun, going here and there, No. 12 the same, and No. 13 had a gun, and was running to the Musjid. He heard the latter speak; he was only 40 or 50 yards off. These three accused were well known to him; he had spoken to them on several occasions. He kept his idiot boy in the house that day, but next evening removed him to hospital, where he died three days afterwards. He had reported this matter on the Wednesday to the Inspector. He saw the mosque, the well, &c.; the mosque was all pulled down.

Mohammed Saib deposed that he lived 4 or 5 houses off the Musjid, in Naga Chetty Street, but the Musjid could not be seen from his house. He was there on the 16th August; there was a great row, his door was broken in, and 40 or 50 men entered his premises, 4 or 5 of whom drove away the females into the street, and advised the remainder of the mob not to touch the females. They then entered his room; the chain of the door had been broken. They got hold of his hand. Prisoners Nos. 20 and 13 beat his father with sticks. Eswara Chetty took his child and gave it to another man, accused Popa Chetty. Eswarra, Kristna Chetty and Runga were present. Popa Chetty took the child, saying "Put him in the fire." Witness ran away, but Eswarra struck him on the head, and he ran back. Maree took the sword from another man. Witness ran and reported the matter, but was told not to fear. Witness stood near the Musjid, and the three accused, Eswarra, Maree, and Punchi Mootoo were there with muskets, aiming. He knew these people before: they looted his house.

Syed Fuckroodeen deposed that he had been 18 years in Salem. He was with Mr. Johnson on the riot day, with 16 men, and went near the Musjid: there was a noise in Silk-weaver Street. They saw the rioters, who were all Hindus. People came and got on to the Musjid, broke the pots, &c., and fired the pandal which had been pulled down. Accused No. 2 had a sword, and was walking up and down; he had a rumal on the left hand, and was abusing, saying he would 'cut in pieces. This language he was using towards the Mussulmans. This accused did not strike the witness, but stones were thrown; accused No. 11 had a sword, was abusing and running about; accused No. 12 had a club, and was running up and down the Musjid, and telling the crowd to break it with picks and mamooties. Accused No. 12 broke the pots and globes with a club; accused Maree had a spear, and was going about in front of the Musjid. Eswara Chetty, accused No. 13, had a gun; he came to shoot witness, but did not do so. Inspector Johnson fired, whereupon Eswarra and Popa ran away, and witness lost sight of them. Krishna Chetty had a sword in one hand and a dagger in the other.

Manarjee Row, a drill Naique, stated that he was in rear of the Musjid: he went there from Salem to the Superintendent of the Police: he went in front of the latter: the accused had then weapons. There was a large crowd, with arms and sticks, guns, clubs, and pickaxes; they where breaking down the Musjid. The police told them to resist, and they refused. No. 2 accused, Marrimoothoo, had a sword in his right, and a club in his left hand, his name witness did not know before. The 6th accused, whose name he did not know, had a sword, and was in front of the Musjid. The 8th prisoner, whose name he did not know, had a sword, and was moving about. He saw him in Gogay. Kristna Chetty, whose name he now heard for the first time, had a dagger and a spear, and was moving about also in front of the mosque. No. 4 had a sword. He saw all this while he was with the Police Superinrendent. Mr. Pritchard was near the Superintendent.

Abdool Khader, Constable 175, deposed that he was on duty at the mosque, and fired on the crowd. He saw accused No. 2, Marimoothoo, in the crowd; he knew him before the riots. He had a sword which he was flourishing about; he saw No. 10, and had seen him before, but did not know his name; he had a club, and was going up and down the Musjid, and encouraging the crowd to attack it. No. 11 smashed the flower-pots and globes, and had a club; No. 13, Eswarree Chetty, was also there, he had known him before; he lived in Appoo Chetty Street and had with him a musket. This accused entered the arrack shop, and witness feared he would fire at him. Witness heard shots fired. A line was drawn. He identified the accused who drew it, and who was armed with a broad sword. No. 15 had a dagger and spear, and was within the marked line. No. 18 had a sword and was going about with it; at one time he had a sword at another a club. No. 19 had a club, and was going around.

Comar Sing, Constable 830, deposed that he was on duty on 16th August. There was a large crowd. He saw No. 14, Severoy Pillay, who had a club, and was in the musjid, ordering the work, waving his club, and directing the breaking of the musjid. He had known No. 17 before seeing him in the street on that occasion, but did not know his name: he was walking up and down in front of their guard, and prevented the people and police going in front of the musjid.

Adam Khan, Constable 212, who was on duty at the musjid on the day of the riot, identified accused Nos. 16 and 17, whom he knew before, but could not give their names. They had sticks, and where walking up and down in front of the musjid, and forbidding people to enter near the mosque.

Sholai, Constable 271, who was also on duty at the mosque, with Mr. Johnson, identified accused Nos. 14 and 16. He knew the latter by sight, but not 14, and did not know their names. No. 14 was at the Musjid on the morning of the riot, with [redacted] in his hand, urging the crowd to [redacted] mosque. No. 16 had a stick, and was on [redacted] and down, near the musjid, and was also [redacted] his club.

Syed Kader, Constable 1084, stated that he [redacted] duty at the mosque or the day of the riot [redacted] p. m. there was a great disturbance. He identified Krishna Chetty as being present, and said that this prisoner threatened to cut any one who came near. He also identified prisoner No. 17 who had a club, No. 18 who had a sword and afterwards a spear and gun. He was calling out "beat beat." Eswarra Chetty had a gun that day and by means of a ladder got on the musjid. He also identified No. 10 whom he had seen before, and who had a club.

At this stage the Court adjourned.—*Madras Times.*

THE Salem correspondent of the *Madras Times* telegraphed on September 17:—Yesterday being the Belly-god feast, and the anniversary of the riots (sic) extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against contingencies. The police fired volleys around the town early in the morning, and the sepoys marched around Shevapett; the roads and the river were watched carefully. Everything passed off quietly. It was reported that 500 Hindus had congregated on the river bank, but the report was discovered by the police to be unfounded.

The feeling is still uneasy. An empty train left Salem last night for Erode to fetch more troops from Trichinopoly.

Mr. Lewis Moor, Sub-Collector of Oosoor, has been appointed Special Joint Magistrate to try cases not committed to the Sessions. He held his first sitting yesterday.

A head constable has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate for suborning witnesses in a charge of criminal intimidation.

Inspector Sweeney, of the Calicut Police, has arrested a Hindu found severely wounded, evidently not on the 16th August.

Inspector Hartnett has left Salem armed with warrants. The parties to be apprehended are yet unknown.

A SCARE AT JACOBABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Sind *Civil and Military Gazette* from Jacobabad, 14th Sept.:—

"A scare, which took place last Saturday night, has caused quite a commotion here. The Hazara section of the 3rd Beluchi Regiment began to get mutinous all of a sudden and marched in a body, some 200 strong, to the Commanding Officer's bungalow and demanded redress of an alleged grievance. They were ordered to return to barracks, but declined, and, on the other hand, insisted on their complaint being heard. Their complaint was to the effect that one of their section had been sentenced by the Magistrate of Jacobabad to 6 months' imprisonment on a charge of causing grievous hurt; that this charge being false, they demanded the release of the prisoner. Fortunately they were, however, pacified sufficiently by their Commanding Officer, and quietly returned to their barracks, leaving some of their comrades as spokesmen on their behalf. In the meantime, the Buniahs in town closed their shops and bolted, as it was rumoured that an attack was to be made on the bazaar, although the Brigade Major assured them that no looting was likely to take place, but that all was going on quietly. In the meanwhile, the European population were much alarmed also.

"The Sind Volunteers, on this occasion, were perfectly useless as they had no ammunition; but the Railway Volunteers took the precaution to guard the Railway station and its precincts, and they decidedly would have defended it well had such been necessary.

"The mutinous Sepoys are now, however, confined to barracks, and the Sind Horsemen are patrolling about the streets. Since then everything is quiet."

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